THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

Where to Buy.
Buy teas of your grocers, silks of the dry goods man, and hardware elsewhere; but for pure drugs, chemicals and toilet articles remember
C. E. JONES,
38 Gov't St. Always open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894 No. 40

CLEARING SALE FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.

We will hold our Annual Clearing Sale

EVERYTHING GOES { WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, JEWELLERY and DIAMONDS, Etc.

At Prices never before offered in the City.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Special
MANTLE & JACKET SALE
During February
AT THE WESTSIDE
To make room for
Spring Shipments.

BOOT & SHOE SALE

Owing to the success of our Clothing Sale during the last two weeks, we have decided to offer our stock of BOOTS & SHOES at clearing out prices for the balance of this month. Odd lines at cost. Also a general reduction on seasonable goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street. Telephone 563.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase) £500,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000
HEAD OFFICE . . . 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co'
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Cash is King
CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,
S. F. McINTOSH.

C. E. PERRY, Mein. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.
PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers
Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.
In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.
OFFICES
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"
ONE CENT
Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO RENT—A small safe. State particulars "C", Box 281, City. f16-3t

TO LET—Two rooms with use of kitchen, for man and wife. Apply betwen 6 and 8 p.m., at No. 1, Collinson Street. fe16-1w

FOR SALE—A 24 double room Cabin Building and lot, earning a rental of $90.00 per month. Central location; a good investment. Winnett & Cooper. fe16-4t

LOST—Tuesday evening, at the Philharmonic Hall, an amber star for the hair; Finder will be rewarded on leaving the same with F. M. Russell, Weller's store. feb16-2t

WANTED TO BUY SAFE—About medium size in good order. Address J. H. C., Times office. fe16-1t

NOTICE

On account of necessary repairs to be made to the boilers at the City Electric Light Station, the street lights will be discontinued for four days from to-day, and the pumping of water to the higher levels for two days from Sunday morning next.
By order,
R. B. McMICKING,
feb16-td. Superintendent.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 20 & 21.
Always Popular, now Grander Than Ever.
M. B. LEAVITT'S Magnificent Spectacular Production,
SPIDER AND FLY
Gorgeous Costumes. Superb Scenery.
FIFTY PEOPLE
30 European Celebrities 30 and the COLUMBIAN BALLET.
16 Beautiful Dancers from the Alhambra, London.
A Colossal Scenic Creation. The new production this season. Crowded with novelties.

$10.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the party or parties who destroy the glass in the unoccupied houses of the undersigned.
B. C. LAND & INVESMENT AGENCY, LD.,
Feb9-2w 40 Government St.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 121-3m

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of
STAMINAL.
It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.
It contains the virtue of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

MASKED BANDITS.

Three Robbers Wreck the Los Angeles Express

CAUSING THE DEATH OF THREE MEN

Express Car Blown Open With Dynamite Cartridges.

A Tramp Shot Through the Heart—The Fireman Mangled by the Tender While Jumping—Twenty Thousand Dollars in Booty Secured—No Clue to the Wretches.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Southern Pacific train was robbed at Roscoe station this morning at about one o'clock. This is the same place that the same train was robbed about six weeks ago. The train was delayed in leaving and did not get away until 11.30 last night. It was heavily loaded with passengers, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s shipments were unusually heavy. The train reached Burbank, about six miles north of this city, and was reported back all right. At Roscoe, four miles north of Burbank, there is no station, but a siding. As the train approached this switch Engineer Thomas saw when too late that the switch was misplaced, and vainly tried to stop the train. The engine and two fruitcars of oranges went into the ditch, the engine turning over and burying the engineer and fireman. The fruit cars were wrecked. As soon as the wreck occurred three masked men sprang out of the bushes and commenced a fusilade, and every one knew the mission of the desperadoes. A few seconds later a couple of dynamite bombs were placed under the express car and the whole side was blown off.

Brakeman Foster rose to the emergency as soon as he heard the shots, and made a run for a neighboring ranch house, where he saw a light. Here he got a team and drove back to Burbank and gave the alarm. He cannot tell how much the robbers got, but it is probable they cleaned out the express car, as they had their own way when he left. Foster could not tell whether any of the passengers were hurt, but thought they were only badly shaken up. Foster has an idea that Evans and Morello may have participated in the robbery, but as there were three men this is hardly probable. The fusilade of pistol shots was continuous, and it is not unlikely that some of the train crew or passengers may have been hurt before they found out what the matter was.

Later advices from the scene of the robbery are that Engineer Thomas is badly injured and Fireman Arthur Masters and an unknown tramp were shot and killed by the bandits.

Within ten minutes of the time he received word of the robbery Sheriff Cline had a posse of six men on the road to the scene. The engine which conveyed the sheriff to the wreck was attached to the train and returned with it to this city, arriving at 4.30 this morning, bringing the bodies of Masters and Granger and the tramp. Sheriff Cline was accompanied by J. A. Pacey, one of two men who were stealing a ride upon the pilot of the engine. Upon being interviewed he said: The first thing I saw before the left Burbank was a torch flaring up a short distance ahead and a man waving a flag. The engineer, however, did not stop, and as we passed the man with the torch he fired two shots, one in the air and the other at the engineer. Almost immediately I was hustled from the pilot as the engine left the track and tumbled into the ditch. When I recovered I heard a dull, roaring sound, which I subsequently learned was an explosion of dynamite in the express car. As I returned to the train and helped to extricate the injured fireman from the wreck I distinctly saw two of the robbers. One was a short, thick-set man of about five feet five or six inches, while the other was several inches taller, and slim. Both wore black slouch hats and masks. The taller of the two was armed with a rifle, but the other had two pistols, one in each hand.

San Barnardino, Cal., Feb. 16.—Some children on the way to school this morning near Peacima, about four miles from here, and on the road leading to Little Tejunga canon, found a mask, evidently belonging to the robbers. This is the first clue indicating the direction they took.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 16.—The engine and two cars were wrecked on the siding. The fireman, Masters, and an unknown man, supposed, to be a tramp, were dead. The fireman's body was horribly mangled, having been run over by the tender and two cars. The engineer claims that he was shot before falling under the wheels, but circumstances lead that he had endeavored to jump from the tender and had fallen and was crushed to death. The tramp was shot through the heart. The best evidence obtainable is that he was stealing a ride on the pilot and was shot by a stray bullet when making for the brush. Engineer Thomas, seeing the fireman fall, jumped and was shot while running, the engine at this time jumping the track and turning over. The robbers, supposed to be two in number, meanwhile, turned their attention to the express car, using an explosive cartridge to open the side door and keeping up the fusilade towards the train men. Messenger Edgar can give but a meagre description of the two men he saw. They ordered him to give up the keys. The whole transaction did not take up more than fifteen minutes, as near as can be learned, when the two men left on horseback in the direction of the Pass, a distance of about twelve miles. No traces of them have been discovered, and officers who have arrived are practically in the dark as to clues.

The robbery was so quickly accomplished that the chance for the identification of the participants or their actual number is a matter of conjecture. Detective Insley and Sheriff Cline have what they think is a clue, and at eight o'clock this morning left in a buggy heavily armed, in the direction of San Fernando. No certain information as to the amount stolen can be furnished. A conservative estimate places the amount at $20,000, probably correct.

Railroad and express officials are reticent, and it is impossible to gather accurate information. Passengers on the train can give little information, as they saw nothing of the actual occurrence, and their knowledge is confined to hearing shots fired by the robbers.

CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

The Cattle Question—Grand Trunk Stock—Matters for Parliament.

London, Feb. 16.—Herbert Gardner, president of the Board of Agriculture, in reply to a question in the house of commons to-night, said he had been in consultation with A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade, in reference to what steps should be taken to prevent the sale of 9 s. and colonial meat as the best Scotch. No decision had yet been reached, but the matter was being earnestly considered.

Owing to the reduced dividend declared by the Grand Trunk railway on its guaranteed stock, the price dropped two points shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, but partially recovered in the afternoon.

As announced yesterday, there was a meeting of the new colonial party, at which there was a good attendance of colonial agents. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and Sir Robert Read, minister of defence of Victoria, Australia, were among those present, as well as Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., the father of the united trade league movement. The meeting discussed matters in connection with the Straits Settlements, the proposed imperial subsidies to the Canadian-Australian steamship line and Pacific cable, and the question of imperial defence. The matter of trade with the West Indies, both as regards the mother country and the colonies, also came in for consideration, and it was decided to press all these matters upon the attention of the house of commons.

Dr. West Found Guilty.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The jury in the case of Dr. Eugene F. West, charged with having murdered Addie Gilmour a young milliner, by malpractice, rendered its verdict shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, finding the defendant guilty as charged. The jury was out all night. The despatch published in the Times last evening saying the jury had acquitted West, was the result of a misunderstanding on the wires.

The verdict had no effect upon West who, when it was rendered stared blankly at the jury. Sentence will be pronounced next Saturday. The attorneys for the defence are confident the case will be sent back for a new trial, and they will appeal.

Eloped With the Parson.

Pittsfield, Ills., Feb. 16.—A sensational elopement occurred at Milton, near here last night. The parties are Elder J. Gilmer Stephenson, pastor of the Christian church, aged 29, and Miss Dove Heavener, aged 23, a member of his congregation. Elder Stephenson was married, his wife and three children now being on a visit to her parents in Tennessee. Miss Heavener's mother is almost insane with grief.

He Was Above Suspicion.

New York, Feb. 16.—G. T. D. Drew, a stylish man, was arraigned in Jefferson Market police court yesterday, accused of stealing a pair of diamond earrings worth $800. The wife of Dr. G. Bettini Biamore, director of the Italian hospital, was the complainant. Drew engaged a room at the doctor's home about four months ago. Not long after the coming of the new boarder, things of value began to disappear. The doctor's medical instruments went first, but although the other boarders were told to leave the house, no suspicion was attached to the Englishman, until Thursday. On that day the doctor's wife went to see a friend off to Europe. During her absence, Drew entered her room and stole the earrings. The matter was reported to the police and Drew was arrested.

Nova Scotia Politics.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 16.—The Nova Scotia legislature has been dissolved and writs issued for a general election. Nominations will be made on March 8th, and polling will take place on March 15th. Both parties are organized for the fight and have their candidates in the field. The leader of the opposition will publish his manifest to-morrow. In Halifax the government candidates will be Premier Fielding, William Roche and Speaker Power. The names of W. A. Black, of Pickford and Black, steamship agents; James Morrow, of Cunard & Morrow, agents of the Allan line; and E. G. Kenny, son of the Dominion member for Halifax are mentioned as probable opposition candidates.

Accident to the Paris.

London, Feb. 16.—The steamer Paris from Southampton on Feb. 10th, from New York, has put back to Queenstown with her rudder disabled. The accident is reported to have occurred when the vessel was 786 miles west of Queenstown. Her twin screws enabled her to turn about and put back. The Paris will be towed to Liverpool for repairs. All on board are well.

Queenstown, Feb. 16.—It is stated that Monday last heavy seas struck the rudder of the Paris snapping the post off in the trunk, and it was decided to put back.

Queenstown, Feb. 16.—It is now learned that the Paris' rudder dropped off during the hurricane yesterday.

ALL BRITISH CABLE

The Champion of the Pacific Telegraph Line

EXPLAINS SOME OF THE OPPOSITION

Lately Uttered by Enemies of the Great Scheme.

Agents of Opposition Companies Pulling Every String Against It—They Will Soon Have Their Eyes Opened The Conference at Ottawa is Expected to Accomplish Much.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Sanford Fleming was interviewed to-day in regard to what Mr. Kind, postmaster-general of New South Wales, said the opposition to the Pacific cable scheme.

"Every objection," said Mr. Fleming, "which can be raised will be met when the conference meets next June in Ottawa. Meantime documents are now on the way to Australia, which will throw a flood of light on all the points referred to. The French company, mentioned in the press report, does not count for so much as it did at one time. The chief enemies of a British cable across the Pacific are the Eastern and Eastern Extension telegraph companies, and agents of these companies use their influence in every quarter against the colonial scheme. They lose no opportunity of impressing upon the colonial and home governments that a Pacific cable is impracticable. I venture to say they will have their eyes opened in a way they little expect when the conference meets in Ottawa."

MUSIC FOR THE HORNE.

Legislator Manufacturer Gallagher Sues for His Pay.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—In the suit of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. v. the Victoria Lumber & Trading company the plaintiffs sued for $1,251 for a boiler supplied for the defendant company's tug. The defendants said the boiler was not according to specifications and that they had suffered loss through its collapse. The venue was changed to Vancouver and tried this week. To-day Justice Drake gave judgment for the plaintiffs in full with costs, but gave an offset judgment on a counter claim for $900 and costs.

The largest crowd ever at a ball in this city was that at the Oddfellows' grand lodge reception last night. To-night the grand lodge delegates will be banqueted.

At the police court this morning Wm. Royce got six months for stealing a coat.

In the case of Gallagher v. Horne this morning the plaintiff was examined. His case is that he prepared speeches and did other election work for J. W. Horne, M. P. P., for which he has never been paid.

FORTY THOUSAND STRONG.

The P. P. A. in Ontario—Hope for Connolly and McGreevy.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Rev. J. C. Madill, president of the Protestant Protective Association, was here yesterday, and stayed at the Gilpin house with Clarke Wallace. He organized a local lodge and then left for the Eastern Townships of Quebec. He says the membership in Ontario is forty thousand.

James Huddart, manager of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, is here, having returned from London, England. He attended a dinner of the Canadian manufacturers in Toronto before coming here. He was pushing for an Imperial subsidy for his boats while in London.

The Dominion government is expected to dispose of the petitions asking for the release of McGreevy and Connolly at once. It is generally expected they will be released before parliament meets.

IN EUROPE TO-DAY.

The Quotidian Record of Events in the Little Continent.

Queenstown, Feb. 16.—The ship City of Hankow has arrived, beating the ships Clan Mackenzie, Gunlock Rock and Garfield in a race from San Francisco.

London, Feb. 16.—The ambassadors from France and Germany to-day sent notes to the foreign minister, Lord Rosebery, in regard to the harboring in England of foreign anarchists.

London, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Cape Town says: News from Buluwayo confirms the report of Lobengula's death.

Paris, Feb. 16.—A duel between Count de Fels and ex-Minister Waldeck Rousseau, the result of a quarrel, was fought this morning. Rousseau was slightly wounded in the forearm.

London, Feb. 16.—The British steamer Drummond, from New Orleans for Rotterdam, arrived at Dartmouth and landed the crew of the American schooner Maggie M., which had been burned at sea while bound from Halifax for Demerara.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Fire burned twenty-one houses in the village of Degow to-day. Several persons were killed and hundreds rendered homeless.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—A hurricane which passed over northern Germany a few days ago wrecked the school house at Sauser, seven children being killed and twenty injured.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Owing to the receipt of threatening letters and the posting of notices that their palace would be blown up, the Rothschilds' offices are being specially guarded.

Kiel, Feb. 16.—The boiler on the German belted cruiser Brandenburg, lying at this port, exploded to-day. Fifty were killed and many wounded.

Russia Becoming Civilized.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Two trains collided near Jelan, on the railway between Samara and Slatyousk. Thirteen persons were killed and several badly injured.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Finance Minister Delivers the Annual Budget Speech.

GOVERNMENT SIDE OF THE QUESTION

Hon. Mr. Beaven Commences His Reply to the Finance Minister—How the Affairs of the Province Stand Financially—Debate Adjourned.

Feb. 15, 1894.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. G. Clement King.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from H. P. P. Crease, J. C. Prevost and others against the bill asked for by McLean Bros. It was received, as was also a similar one from A. H. Daniels and others.

The private bills committee reported the bill to incorporate the Great Western Telegraph Company to the house without amendments.

The railway committee reported the British Columbia Southern railway bill to the house.

Mr. Eberts introduced a bill respecting dyking and drainage works in Westminster district.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill respecting the Victoria Electric Railway and Lighting company.

Mr. Huster introduced a bill to alter the gauge of the Kaslo-Slocan railway.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day. This was agreed to and Mr. Turner moved that the house go into committee of supply. In doing so he said: In moving the resolution for going into committee of supply, I propose to follow the method that has been adopted for several years past, as, though that method may be open to censure on the ground that there is much sameness in it, yet, taking into consideration the subject under review, I think it is the most straightforward and simple, and places the matter which we shall consider in a clear way before this house and the country. This method is to first take up the public accounts to 30th June last—the end of the last fiscal year; passing these accounts in review, then taking a glance at the business of the present year, which will terminate on the 30th June next, with a view especially to consider what resources will be left over at the end of the year for the work of the future. We shall then turn to the subject which is more particularly the business of the committee of supply which we propose to go into, that is the expenditure for the coming fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July next, and the revenue by which that expenditure will be provided for.

To turn now to the public accounts for the past year. We see that the revenue amounted to $1,019,206, or $36,258 less than the estimate we made of it at the commencement of 1892, and which was voted in this house during that session. It will be noticed on referring to the accounts that there was a falling off of revenue from the estimate under the head of wild land tax $37,000, provincial revenue tax $10,000, real property tax $19,000, timber royalties $35,000, timber leases, etc., $12,000, land sales $20,000. The declension under the head of wild land tax and real property tax is to be mainly accounted for by the fact that new township municipalities were formed and these taxes became the revenue of the municipalities and the fall off under revenue tax by that tax now going to the cities for school purposes. At the time the estimates were made the municipalities had not been formed, consequently this fall off could not be provided against. It points, however, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance in forming municipalities that they should come into existence at such time of the year as would prevent the collection of taxes within their limits conflicting with the government assessment. It is to be noted that as these municipalities get into thorough working they will, as a contra to absorbing provincial revenue, pay for their own public works, thus reducing the provincial expenditure to that extent. The loss of revenue, however, must be felt before the gain from decreased expenditure is experienced.

The reduction under timber licenses and royalties is accounted for by the very bad state of the timber trade during the past two years. It was felt that if the government pressed the lumbering industry for the payment of their licenses and royalties it might have the effect, in the depressed state of trade, of seriously crippling this most important industry, and possibly closing several of the mills, which for some time have only been kept open in order to prevent the loss arising from closing, and not for any profit they could make. Any severe action of the government at such a time might have been the means of throwing many men out of employment.

These charges, however, stand against the various properties and are good assets, and will no doubt be paid as trade improves, of which there are good indications. The fall off under the head of land sales, it is hardly necessary to state, is accounted for by the change in the land act, which prevents the sale of wild lands. The question of the best method of dealing with public lands, we find, is giving trouble in other provinces, and it is a subject of vital importance to new countries. Some have adopted the plan of perpetual leases, and it is said that very great success has attended this movement. There are, however, many who dispute this, and assert that it has not been in force long enough to be proved, and that if it is a success in some colonies, still the conditions of British Columbia are so varied and so different from those, for instance, of New Zealand, that it is doubtful if success would attend such an experiment here.

It will be observed that the sums I have referred to greatly exceed the total fall off in the revenue from the amounts estimated. To account for this we have to turn to the other side, where we find that there are very considerable increases of revenue over the amount estimated. Amongst these appear mining receipts in excess by $16,000; registry fees, $18,000; probate fees, $3,000; licenses, $8,000, and increase of subsidy from the Dominion, $8,000, and several other increases of minor importance. Those increases arising under the heads of mining are very satisfactory. They are caused by very important developments being made in our mining districts, particularly Kootenay. Similar developments are also being extended to other parts of the province, notably in the direction old Cariboo, where a large amount of capital is now being expended for the placing of apparatus and plant for the carrying on of large hydraulic mines, and there is a very good prospect that that portion of our province will again be contributing an important amount of gold to the world. The increase under licenses is also an indication of new settlements in the province. There is a large increase, however, of quite another nature, and one which probably will be repugnant to many of our citizens—I refer to $25,000 under the head of Chinese restriction tax. I think, however, that although this indicates a large arrival of Chinese in the province, it does not prove that their is any increase of that element in the population.

Turning now to the expenditure in the same year, we find that the estimate made of it was $1,369,634, whilst the actual expenditure amounted to $1,431,438—an excess over the estimates of $61,804. This excess of expenditure over what it was estimated at arose very largely from public works, some $42,000 being over expended on roads, streets and bridges, and $15,000 on surveys. There was also a very considerable increase under the head of miscellaneous. As you are aware, the government took very active measures to prevent the introduction of disease into the province, and its efforts proved eminently successful. The over expenditure under this head was $18,000. I have said that the total revenue was $1,019,206 and the total expenditure $1,431,438, an excess of expenditure over revenue of $412,232, and I know some of our friends who are so very anxious to show that this government is rapidly running this country into debt will point to this as a confirmation of their widely proclaimed statement. But, sir, they must bear in mind that at the commencement of that fiscal year to which we are referring we had on hand some $750,000, which had been borrowed to be expended on such public works as it had been applied to, and that at the end of the year there was still a satisfactory balance to the good.

On the 1st of July we had in cash at bank or in agents' hands an amount available of $375,266 to commence the year, being the balance I have just referred to. Since that time we have received from the Nakusp & Slocan railroad a deposit of $118,400, and in addition to this sum we have the revenue for the year terminating June 30th next, estimated at $1,058,692, or a total of $1,552,358, to carry out the work of the present year. Against this there is the expenditure as voted for this year to the 30th of June next, $1,277,157, and the supplementary to be voted for special warrants, $81,180; total of $1,358,338; showing a balance to the good of $194,021. To deduct from this, however, will be the addition to the supplementary estimates for public works to be now voted, which are now in your hands, amounting after allowing for lapsed balances about $38,820 more, and the payments for interest on railway guarantees about to be provided for, $60,000. After these deductions are made there is still a balance on the credit side for the 30 of June next of about $100,000. If we now, Mr. Speaker, refer to the estimates for that year which are now in your hands commencing 1st July next, it will be seen that the revenue is placed at $1,178,149.45. In addition to this we have the funds available at the end of this year, estimated, as before stated, at $100,000, but in order to provide for contingencies, we have placed this amount at only $90,000, thus giving us total available funds of $1,268,149. We estimate, also, that there will be an increase over the past year's receipts from mining revenues amounting to about $4,000, under licenses some $2,600, and under the headings of real and personal property, wild land and revenue tax an increase of $50,000. On the other hand there will be a decline under the head of land sales of some $29,000 from the actual receipts of last year, arising from the causes already indicated, and on the registry fees, which largely depend on land sales, a decrease of some $8,000. We take up now the expenditure for the same year, and find it is placed at $1,237,648, included in this sum being the sum of $343,950 for public works, in addition to the public works to be voted in the supplementary estimates, amounting to $67,000, which we have already taken consideration of in the expenditure for the present financial year. Under public debt there is an increase over the amount estimated for the present year of some $30,000. This arises partly from an under estimate last year respecting conversion and $23,997 of it on account of new loan. Under civil government salaries the expenditure is estimated at about $12,000 under that of the present year. Under administration of justice there is a reduction of about $6,000. Under legislation there is an increase of some $9,000. This arises mainly from the sums to be used in connection with the approaching election. Administration of justice we have estimated at some $5,000 under, but this is a subject which we cannot control and which it is very difficult to estimate. For education, it will be seen, we have provided about $3,000 more than for the current year. We find that children are rapidly increasing in the province, and the demand for schools keeps pace with the increase. Under the head of public works there is a considerable increase of expenditure for roads, bridges, etc. It will be observed that this expenditure is very largely in the Kootenay district, which is now rapidly going ahead. For several years past we have been driving trails and roads through this section of the province. Owing to the character of the country these works are very costly, but it is already evidenced from the increase of revenue from that district that it was wise to execute them. We may refer in passing to the actual increase in revenue in that district. In 1886 it amounted to $45,052, while last year the amount received from Kootenay was $91,050.

As already stated the available funds for next year amount to $1,268,149 and the expenditure to $1,237,648, showing that we are still well within our means, and that the loan which was raised in 1891 and which honorable gentlemen on the opposite side were convinced would be expended before the end of 1892, has really been very carefully appropriated, and it must be gratifying to those gentlemen to know that it has lasted well through their time. I now, Mr. Speaker, review the general financial position of the province as shown by our public accounts, and in doing so I think it only right to consider the amount of money that has been borrowed by the present and preceding government, the purpose for which it was borrowed, and the way in which it has been expended. In 1887, during the government of the Hon. John Robson, it was deemed advisable to raise a loan for carrying on the public works of the province, and the sum of £200,400 sterling was then borrowed at the lowest rate of interest obtainable at the time, viz: 4 1-2 per cent. In 1891 with a view to still further prosecuting these most important works through the country, it was deemed advisable by the house to raise a further loan, and it was considered advisable that an effort should be made at the same time to consolidate our two previous loans, one of which bore interest at 6 per cent., and the other at 4 1-2 per cent. and endeavor, if possible to arrange our liabilities in such a manner that the province would be able to borrow in future at a lower rate of interest. It is quite unnecessary for me to go over the effect of that decision as it is well known that satisfactory arrangements were made with a view to consolidating the old debts and reducing our rate of interest at 3 per cent., and a new loan of some £205,400 was raised at this rate of interest. The net proceeds of this loan were $792,958. As I said before, these loans were raised for the purpose of being expended on public works and I now propose to lay before you a statement of the work that has been done since the 1st July, 1887, with this money.

There has been built 110 school houses at a cost of $174,441; 10 jails and lockups, $26,985; 12 court houses, $190,632; 595,000 acres of land surveyed, $83,424; 1,200 miles of road, 800 miles of trail, 600 bridges, and 5,000 miles of roads and bridges kept in repair, at a cost of $1,531,683, making a total of $2,007,225, or a total expenditure on public works during this period of over $2,000,000. If we deduct from this $300,000 for repairs we have still an expenditure of some $1,700,000 on public works which are now represented by assets that are fully equal to the expenditure that has been made on them. We might value the 595,000 acres of land alone at least at one dollar per acre and this is now open for settlement and is being plotted and mapped so that the immigrant may be thoroughly informed respecting it at the land office. But we have to add to these assets the public works that will result from the expenditure which has now been voted amounting to considerably over $400,000. This shows that the funds which we obtained from the loans referred to have been carefully expended in a manner in which the country desired and which it expressed its own opinion of through the house at the time these loans were voted on for the purpose of public works.

I know, sir, from certain indications that there are some who will assert that the debt of the province has very largely increased during the last six or seven years. Well, sir, the funded debt of the province has simply been increased by the gross amount of these loans. If we turn to the balance sheet, we shall see that the public debt for all loans amounts to $3,562,512, less sinking fund and other available assets, $1,433,334, showing a total debt of $2,129,178, not more than some of our cities' debts, and this includes the loan for the public buildings, the proceeds of which are still on hand, and bringing in intetrest at 4 per cent. It is true, sir, that the debt of the province has increased under the authority of the vote of the legislature, but this increase is more than compensated for by the enormous increase in our assets in the form of public works, which I have already shown to amount to considerably over $2,000,000, exclusive of the assets of same nature which were on hand before these loans were raised. Now, sir, I judge by the rumblings in certain quarters and by the statements published in a certain section of the press that exception will be taken to the cost of raising our last loans and to the plan of conversion adopted. I propose to show the method adopted has been a cheap one for the country, and in every way advantageous. I think that if I can show that we have had the use of $1,700,000 more money, and are paying really less than we did before, I shall have proved that the operation is a good one. The total interest paid by us now on all of our loans is $128,523. The total sinking fund paid now on all loans is $43,887—a grand total of $172,410. If no conversion of 1877 and 1887 had taken place we should be paying now on all loans interest $136,936 and sinking fund $48,252, equal to $185,226, showing a saving through partial conversion only of $12,819 per annum. This sum compounded will amount to fully as much as the premium we have to pay on conversion of these loans, and, in addition, it leaves us at the present time with about $130,000, the proportionate amount of the sinking fund for the part of the two loans converted. We may still further illustrate this: In 1887 the total loans amounted to $1,743,690. The actual net cash we had received from these loans was about $1,691,000. On this we paid annually for interest and sinking fund $122,431, equal to nearly 7 1-2 per cent. per annum. Since that date we have borrowed and are expending on public works a total net cash amount of $1,317,128, and we now pay for interest and sinking fund on all loans, including these last, $172,410 annually, or only $49,979 more than we paid before borrowing these last sums.

Now, sir, we will turn to the actual cost of the last two loans. That of 1891 produced us a net cash amount of $792,958. For this we pay total interest per annum $29,100, or under 3 1-4 per cent In addition we pay 1 per. cent. per annum sinking fund, and this 1 per cent. in fifty years pays off the gross amount of the loan. On the last loan raised, that of 1893, owing to the efforts of certain parties to decry the credit of the province, the expenses incurred were a little higher in proportion than for the loan of 1891, but in spite of all their efforts it sold at a higher rate than before, realizing 91.

The net amount of this loan was $524,170, and this costs us for interest about 3.3-8 per cent. or, including sinking fund, which pays off the loan at maturity, under 4 1-2 per cent. on the net amount of cash received. I have thus shown, sir, that we have made a large annual saving already by the conversion of the debt. I have also shown, though I have gone over the ground on previous occasions, that our last loans, taking the net proceeds of them, cost us under 3 1-2 per cent. interest, and we have to compare that with the cost in 1887 of 4 1-2 per cent. interest.

As to the expenses attending the floating of the loans the report of the Public Accounts committee is somewhat misleading, as it places the discount of 9 per cent. below par as an expense, which it really is not. When we borrow, as in this case, at 91, what we borrow is not really $100 but $91, but we make ourselves liable for $100, to be paid at the end of fifty years; in other words we get the use of $91 for 50 years, at a cost of little over 3 per cent. interest, but at the end of the time when we pay off the loan we give, in addition, a bonus of $9. In order, however, that the repayment should be borne fairly by more than one generation we deposit $1 yearly, and this invested at 4 per cent. pays off loan and bonus in little under 50 years. I say, therefore, that this discount is not an expense of floating the loan—it is simply an entry to show the total indebtedness. Deducting this $53,995 from the expenses as given in the report $77,862, it leaves the actual cost at $23,867, or under four per cent., and this includes two per cent. for guarantees, which, but for circumstances I have already alluded to, would not have been incurred. It also includes cost for remittance from London to Victoria, $2,088, and the payment to the British government of commutation stamp. This latter payment, however, enables the stock to be sold at a better price as all transfers are afterwards made free. The highest expense proportionately is that for printing, advertising and solicitors' fees, $1,341, but had the loan been for double the amount it was, this charge would have been very little more. I have heard a gentleman during this session questioning the value of the financial plan that we have adopted, but he was evidently befogged on the situation as he asked if conversion of the debt was conversion of the sinking fund. There are some, however, who still say it is better to borrow at a higher rate of interest and get par value. They say you get so much more money at the time. When at par instead of receiving $91 you receive $100. I have just shown our 3 per cent. loan cost us really something under 3 1-2 per cent. interest, that is we make ourselves liable for $100 at the end of 50 years, and we receive only $91, 3 per cent. on $100 including expenses being under 3 1-2 per cent. on $91, but in order to borrow at par we should have to pay at least 3 3-4 per cent. interest and possibly more. Now suppose a farmer wanted to borrow, say $5,000, and we will assume that he could do so on the same terms that the government does. In order to borrow at par he would have to pay four per cent. interest and one per cent. sinking fund, which would amount to $250 a year, whereas if he borrowed at the low rate of three per cent. and one per cent. sinking fund he would at the rate of 91 in order to get net cash of $5000 have to make himself liable for $5495. His interest and sinking fund on this would amount to only $219.80, thus showing an actual saving by the last method of $30.60 annually, which would amount to a very handsome sum if compounded at 4 per cent. for 50 years; that is he would borrow $5000 cash and give a note due in 50 years for $5495, and save $30.60 annually. I feel certain, however, that this matter is very greatly misunderstood, and there are certain gentlemen who I believe do understand it but who are trying to deceive the public. I could not but notice reports that have appeared in the public newspapers. I refer to the Times of Saturday, the 10th February; an article appears there headed "This is the way the money goes—another batch of vouchers for expenses of ministerial tours." And then follows the fourth report of the select committee on public accounts, a portion of which is as follows: "Premiums of conversion of $151,500, $113,577.30. Bonus for redemption $57,157.25. Discount on £203,005 issued therefor, inscribed, $79,714.06. Expenses in connection with consolidation, commission, etc., $14,545.27. Total, $264,993.88." Now, sir, I do not know whether the editor of that paper was entirely ignorant of the meaning of this statement. I feel confident that the gentleman who furnished him with it was not so, but yet the heading of the article is an endeavor to make the public think that $264,993 is cash spent by this government which, sir, is entirely false. The cash paid out of that amount is $14,545. The other figures are simply book-keeping. No cash has been received or paid out for them. They simply represent the bonus and the discount on the conversion of the loan. The province makes itself liable for these sums to be paid at the end of 50 years and for this payment, which is effected by the sinking fund of one per cent annually, it has the use of the net cash received as I have shown before for less than 3 1-2 per cent., and has effected an actual saving of interest and sinking fund, including all this bonus of over $12,000 annually. Of course, this report is published with a view to endeavoring to make people think that we have expended that vast sum of money, for I can hardly believe that the parties connected with the publishing of it can have been so ignorant as not to know that their statement gave a false impression. These gentlemen must know that in the conversion of say the 6 per cent. loan that we have to give the proportionate value for that loan in three per cent. debentures. For $100 of the 6 per cent. loan we give a debenture payable in 50 years for $140; but this $140 is at 3 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. No money passes whatever and it will be observed that we have 50 years in which to pay this extra $40 which, as I have shown before, is effected by a 1 per cent. sinking fund. It will be seen, therefore, that we now have to pay annually on the original $100 for interest and sinking fund 5 3-5 per cent., whereas before it was changed we paid 8 per cent. and in addition to this we have released the

Continued on page 3.

Mr. L. B. Hamlen.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from page 2

sinking fund representing this $100 which has been accumulating for several years for the benefit of the province. The other matters which appeared in the report of the Times are simply in relation to the travelling expenses of the ministers, are so paltry that I do not propose to further refer to them. I cannot, however, let the subject pass without alluding to the remarkable method which is being pursued by the public accounts committee, or rather, I should say a portion of the public accounts committee. As I understand it, the object of such a committee is to examine generally into the public accounts of the province in a fair and straightforward manner and if anything is found that is wrong to report the same; the reports should be made in an impartial manner, simply setting forth the actual state of affairs, which in fact is already before the public in the public accounts. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that it is right for any member of this committee to endeavor to publish any report which would have the effect of misleading the public. I refer to this, sir, because the reports so far issued, similar to the one I have noticed as being published in the Times, though they are absolutely correct, are issued in such a detached way as to be entirely misleading. Of course, I know, Mr. Speaker, that there are three members of that committee that have no desire to mislead. They are honorable gentlemen and they are quite willing that any statements which are apparently vouched for by the accounts should appear. I notice, however, sir, that a report dated 5th February, 1894, is drawn up in the handwriting of the honorable the leader of the opposition, and though its statements are correct as far as they go, they are carefully worded so as to entirely mislead the public, one of the objects being to show that on the 31st December last the government had an overdraft at the bank of some $53,771.38, but no mention is made of the fact that must have been known to the honorable compiler of the report, that on the 2nd January, two days after, the Dominion subsidy of $120,000 was deposited. The actual facts of the case being that on the 31st December there was a special deposit at the bank of $50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. If this sum had been withdrawn interest would have been lost for one month. It was preferred therefore to have an overdraft at the bank for two days without interest, knowing that the subsidy would be here on the 1st January. The actual overdraft at bank was only $25,345 a number of checks not being presented. Then, sir, in this report drawn up by the leader of the opposition special prominence is given to the fact that the government had expended from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1893, $794,547 and that the receipts during the same period were only $334,241 and it goes on to state that therefore expenditure over receipts was $460,305. Now this is perfectly correct but it is to be noticed that the report leaves off just at the place where it would give a false impression to the public. It does not go on to state that three-fourths of the total expenditure for the year to the 31st June next had been made before the 31st December last, nor that of the revenue only a small portion had been collected, there being still to collect some $724,270 before the 30th June next, and as it is well known the largest part of this is paid during June; nor does the report say that at the commencement of the financial year there was some $380,000 in hand to provide for these over expenditures. I think, sir, it is an unfortunate thing that any gentleman should have this tendency of telling half the truth. The correct showing would have been that the government had expended of the amount voted $794,547, up to the 31st December last, and would have to expend, according to the estimates, $482,580 before the end of the fiscal year, whilst it had received of the revenue $334,421, and had to receive before the end of the fiscal year $724,270 more. This report, however, as drawn up by the leader of the opposition, was of course not presented to the house in the way it was originally drawn. It was amended evidently by one of the members of the committee from the government side of the house. The report as prepared by the leader of the opposition told part of the truth and was very misleading.

The amendment gives an entirely different complexion to the report. The discount, I may remark, has already been shown to have not been an expenditure at all. The rest of the report, respecting expenses of ministers' travelling, would all appear in the public accounts in regular course. I notice by it, however, that the provincial secretary received an allowance for only a portion of the time he was away, viz., 67 days. His absence really extended over 120 days. I have referred before to the, I might say scandalous and treacherous, effort made to damage the credit of the province when the parliament building loan was to be floated.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Who are you referring to? The ministers?

Hon. Mr. Turner—It was, of course, well known that a number of the extreme sectional men of the province got up the now celebrated separation petition, but who are now so ashamed of it, and who have been all this session trying to excuse themselves for their action, but without success—the country does not excuse them—it is well known that some connected with these parties have publicly stated that they would do all that they could to injure the floating of the loan. I regret to say that their efforts had some success. The provincial secretary, who was in London at the time heard of their efforts and did what he could to counteract them.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—With the Cranbrook prospectus?

Hon. Mr. Turner—I have heard the idea that their evil endeavors had any effect ridiculed in this house. But gentlemen who doubt this forget the extreme sensitiveness of the market to have it reported that the ministers carrying on the government were drunk and lying round Vancouver hotels, and that they were running the province in debt, and that the revenue was rapidly declining, was likely to be damaging.

The agitators asserted last year that the revenue was declining, and I observe that the member for New Westminster repeats the assertion like a parrot. As to the revenue declining, I say in their case the wish is father to the thought. We have only to glance at the public accounts from 1886 to 1893. They stand as follows: $537,385, $598,252, $698,055, $959,248, $1,020,002 and $1,012,257—thus doubling in six years. Do these figures, Mr. Speaker, look like a falling off? The only decline appears in the last year. It is something under $8000, and is more than accounted for by the fact that the government gave up taxes in that year to recently formed municipalities of over $35,000. This shows that even last year there was an increase in spite of the very depressed state of business, and it is further to be considered that the municipalities drawing that sum from us will now execute their own public works and correspondingly reduce the government expenditure. I have spoken before of the net debt of the province, some $2,129,178. As a set-off against this we have to consider the assets. I have referred to them arising from the works done the last seven years, amounting to over $2,000,000, but we have, sir, beyond this the vast domain of the province still to be utilized, some 200 million acres; and the revenue to come from all the rising industries of the province. We have, too, in addition to our annual revenue of over $1,000,000, a large amount of arrears of taxation, probably $50,000. As has been already shown, we have borrowed in the last seven years some $2,300,000. Of this $575,000 is on hand drawing interest at 4 per cent. We have expended on public works during that time over two million dollars, the works resulting from this expenditure standing as valuable assets. These works have proved reproductive as is indicated by the increased revenue. In addition, we have assisted by land grants and subsidies, various railways, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that through the assistance thus given we have already the Shuswap & Okanagan, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and the Columbia & Kootenay railways running; and the Nakusp & Slocan and the Victoria & Sidney are well under way. These are public works of a nature to open up the country, inducing settlement and so increasing revenue. These public works have been carried out in the last 7 years without additional taxation of any importance, and in addition our education system has been kept fully up to the times, costing annually now about $180,000.

This, Mr. Speaker, is the last session of this legislature, and it is hardly likely that we shall all meet here again. For my own part, I have had about eight years' experience in this house, during which period I have found many friends amongst the members, and, I regret also to say that I have lost some friends. I may say that we have all lost some good friends from amongst us; we treat the memory of those departed with reverence. This is the eighth time, Mr. Speaker, that I have had the honor to move this resolution; it is very probably the last time I shall do so. I have to thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the gentlemen of the house for the indulgence and kindness always extended to me. This is the more apparent when I consider the faults of method and manner in making this annual statement. The matter is, I know, all right. (I again thank you, sir, and the members of this house for their consideration and patience, and now move that you do leave the chair. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven—All must have sympathized with the hon. minister of finance in his effort to prove that the province had a lot of money to spend when he knows very well that the treasury is empty. It must have been painful for him to try to prove that there is a surplus when there was a deficiency. He had thought of the remark made by a gentleman when the report of the public accounts committee had been presented, to the effect that the minister of finance would resign. It required a man with a good deal of backbone to stand up and make the statement that the minister of finance had just made. He might just as well have quoted a lot of imaginary figures. The figures placed before the house in the estimates had been shown before to be imaginary and visionary. The reports of the public accounts committee had shown that the figures and statements presented by the government might just as well have been placed in the waste paper basket. It was useless for the legislature to vote the amounts set forth in the estimates, for unless the province has another loan it will be unable to pay them. The province was in a very unfortunate position. It could not meet the estimates for the present fiscal year and replace special and trust funds used without the issuance of another loan. The government placed trust funds that were in their possession in the general revenue and then said that they had a surplus. The Dominion government had placed in the hands of the province $102,000 because the province had guaranteed the interest of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, and this amount was to meet any liabilities incurred on that account. The government put that in their pockets—he did not mean personally—and then called it revenue. They had done the same with the deposit made by the Nakusp & Slocan railway company. These sums were not placed in the hands of the government to defray the travelling expenses of the ministers; they were paid to meet any liabilities of the province on account of having guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railway company. No man of any fairness could say that these were surpluses of revenue belonging to the province. It was impossible to extract from the government under what condition the amounts received from the Nakusp & Slocan railway company were paid to them. The intestate estates fund was another trust fund. This fund was made up of amounts left by persons who had died intestate, and were paid to the government in trust until the rightful owners were found. They put the amount of the fund in their pockets and called it surplus revenue. Then there was the suitors' fund, made up of amounts paid into court by litigants. It was treated in the same way. The government placed it in their pockets and called it surplus revenue. The thing was almost too ridiculous to discuss. Those kind of people who found their way into the penitentiary might call this a surplus of revenue, but he could not think that the members of the legislature could be made to believe it. He was certain that the people of the province would not believe it. The figures given in the estimates of revenue and expenditure were as visionary as the finance minister's great conversion of loans scheme. He would undertake to show that the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887 would add as much to the debt of the province as the amount the legislature had authorized to be expended in erecting the parliament buildings. The minister of finance had stated that on July 1st, 1893, there was $375,000 in the treasury. The public accounts committee reports had riled the minister of finance very much, for it was evident that although he was certainly of an amiable disposition he had made remarks that he did not usually make in referring to matters of the kind. But then he no doubt thought it was his duty to defend the position of the government. He need only to refer to one of the public accounts committee reports to show that the estimates were unreliable. The first report disclosed facts that should make everybody consider the question. Before four months of the fiscal year had passed over their heads the government found that they had to issue special warrants and orders in council. These warrants were illegal in themselves. They had to supplement the sum voted by the legislature by over $135,000. The estimates were no guide to the government. They simply ignore them after the legislature is prorogued. The revenue act empowered the government to issue special warrants for unforeseen expenditures for the public good. The present government had abused that power as no other government of British Columbia had attempted to do, and, as far as he had read, as no other government in Canada had attempted to do. After the large vote of $12,000 for public works in New Westminster district passed by the legislature last year the government had spent another $6,000 in the district. Then there was $12,000 for the Okanagan and boundary creek road. It was quite possible that the work was a very beneficial one, but the government were violating a constitutional principle when they spent the money without asking the legislature to authorize it. The legislature might as well be abolished as far as the estimates were concerned. About $135,000 had been paid out of the treasury in this way within a few months after the legislature had been prorogued. The government either did not know their business or they ignored the legislature completely. They placed false estimates before the house and as soon as the doors were closed they laid them aside. The legislature that would allow the estimates to be laid aside in that way did not have that legislative faculty that they should have. If it was not for the meagre facts that the public accounts committee were able to gather, the accounts not yet being made up to December 31st, 1893, the legislature would only have information regarding the finances up to June 30th, 1893, which many would consider very old accounts. The government no doubt imagined that they were going to be able to suppress this information and keep it from the public and the members of the house. From the remarks of the finance minister it appeared that he was ruffled over the reports of the committee. He referred to one of the reports being in his (Mr. Beaven's) handwriting. Any member of the committee had a perfect right to write the reports. It was not the duty of the public accounts committee to audit the accounts of the province, an auditor was paid for doing that. It was the duty of the committee to report to the house any information they could gather regarding the public accounts. If they did not do this they would not be doing the duty that the public expected them to do. He challenged the government to show one statement or figure in the reports of the committee, with the exception of the majority report, which was contrary to fact. The figures were obtained from the provincial treasury over which the minister of finance presides. He was sure there was nothing wrong in the report which dealt with the inscribed stock issued by the province. In the speech from the throne the Lieut.-Governor was made to say that the bonds sold at 92. The statement showed that they sold at nothing of the kind. They sold at 91. This just showed how unreliable were the statements made by this government. The legislature might just as well not exist if the government was going to make appropriations for this district and that district without rhyme or reason and without asking the legislature to sanction them. They might just as well go back to the system in vogue in crown colony days when there was a governor and one or two officials who managed the whole province. If the people did not want a legislature why was there the mockery of electing one. No doubt the government know that they were violating the privileges of the legislature and if there was an independent legislature they would not be able to hold their seats for two days. The finance minister had said that the second report was in his (Mr. Beaven's) handwriting. He had no need to nose around the print ingoffice to find that out. If the finance minister had asked him he would have told him that he had written it and had submitted it to the committee and it was adopted. It was true that the report had been amended by an explanation being added to it. The explanation was perfectly correct but it did not amount to anything. If the members of the committee wished to explain the report it was alright. The report showed that the government had ignored the legislature and violated their privileges. It showed that the expenditure over the receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year amounted to over $460,000. This did not include the returns from New Westminster district for December, Cowichan for November and December, and Cassiar for October, November and December, so the figures were not absolutely accurate. There was no reason why the returns should not be in from New Westminster district which could be reached in a day. It was explained that the Cowichan agent was sick and Cassiar being out of the way it was expected that the returns would take some time to reach the main office. If the minister of finance turned his attention to obtaining the returns from New Westminster district he would be doing something for which he was paid. The returns should be forthcoming before this. It looked strange that the returns of how the money was spent in New Westminster district during December could not be obtained at the end of January. The expenditure referred to in the report included $53,995, being the discount on £123,700 of the inscribed stock sold in London. The finance minister had said the province would not have to pay this amount.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I did not say that the province would not have to pay it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Then what was your argument. It seems to be very much on the principle of Micawber who said when he had given a note for a debt, "Thank heavens, that debt is paid." The amount will certainly have to be paid by the province. The amount of cash on special deposit in the Bank of British Columbia on December 31st, 1893, was $575,000 in round figures. Of this amount $50,000 is derived from the loan act, 1891, and $525,000 from the $600,000 loan act of 1893. This money, of course, can only be used for the parliament buildings. As a matter of fact the government could not say that one of those statements was incorrect. He supposed that the government would be claiming that they could use the $525,000 derived from the loan act of 1893 for general purposes. They could do that just as well as they could do it with the funds paid in on account of the railway companies. If they turned all these accounts into the general revenue there would be a surplus of revenue. Perhaps that was the secret of the estimates. It was possible that they were going to use the $600,000 borrowed for erecting the parliament buildings, for general purposes as they had done with the intestate estates', suitors' and railway funds. That was the only inference that could be drawn from the actions of the government. The minister of finance said the committee in mentioning the fact that $53,000 was overdrawn at the bank on December 31st, should have mentioned that the Dominion government subsidy was paid in a few days later. The government members would be disappointed when they found that after the overdraft was paid the government would not have enough left to pay the allowances of the members. Perhaps the members of the government had hypothecated their salaries in advance. The public accounts committee had shown that the ministers were paid their travelling expenses for coming down from the constituencies when they did not have to come down. They take care to draw their expenses when they go off on a trip. He was reminded of an instance when a government succeeded a government of which he was a member. The press of the province were congratulating the people that they had a government composed of gentlemen. He was accused of being a very wasteful and extravagant minister and called all kinds of bad names. Just two years afterwards the "gentlemanly" government went out of office, and they were boasting that they had not left a single dollar in the treasury. His government was returned to power, and he became finance minister. He went to the treasury and asked the officer what cash there was in the safe. The officer answered that there was several hundred dollars. When asked to count it he at first demurred, but finally did so. When the safe was opened I. O. U.'s from the ministers of the crown down to the messengers were found in it. That was the result of a "gentlemanly cabinet." The finance minister said the overdraft at the bank was paid by the Dominion subsidy. The Dominion subsidy should not have been used to pay the overdraft; that was needed to pay the current expenses of the province. The Shuswap and Okanagon and Nakusp and Slocan Railway Companies' deposits and the intestate estates' and suitors' funds were paid into the current account and had been expended on December 31st. The third report of the committee dealt with the inscribed stock, and had burst the conversion bubble most completely. The members would remember the finance minister's scheme of 1891. Two bills were introduced. One to authorize the issuance of inscribed stock and the other to authorize the borrowing of £700,000 to convert the loans of 1877 and 1887 and provide £250,000 for general purposes of the province. As he had pointed out, in speaking to the address in reply to the Lieut.-Governor's speech, there was not sufficient to convert the two loans and spend £250,000 for general purposes. This fact was made as plain as possible by the public accounts and the reports of the public accounts committee. The total amount of the loan of 1891 was $3,395,000. There had been issued on December 31st, $1,955,000. The amount of 3 per cent inscribed stock issued for the conversion of the loans was $985,000, and £200,000, or $970,000, had been issued for general public purposes. The balance of the loan to be issued amounted to $1,400,000. The stock issued to Dec. 31st, 1893, to redeem $735,000 of the 4 1-2 and 6 per cent bonds, had taken $985,000 of stock and about $15,000 out of the revenue, thus making $735,000 of debentures cost $265,000 to convert into stock. Therefore this latter amount will be added to the debt of the province. Of the loan of 1877 there was originally issued £150,000 and of the loan of 1887 there was £205,000, making a total of $1,724,000. That had to be converted and conversion was a very expensive thing. The amount redeemed was $735,000, which left $989,000 still to be converted. It has been seen that it cost the province about 4 1-2 per cent so far to convert the loans. Of the loan of 1891 there was still unissued 1,440,000, with which $989,000 had to be converted before any of the money could be used for other purposes. The loan of 1877 only had 13 years to run and it would have been better to let it run out, in fact it would have been better to let both loans run out. It had cost $265,000 to convert $735,000, so at the same ratio it would cost $350,000 to convert the $989,000. Adding the $350,000 to the $265,000, the cost of converting the loan, you will have a larger amount than was voted for the parliament buildings. The province would have something for the money spent on the parliament buildings, if the government did not use the money for something else, for the money spent in converting the loan would return nothing to the province. A great deal of the money spent for converting the loans filtered out of the taxpayers' pockets into the pockets of those who managed the conversion in London. What did the province receive through this great scheme? If the house was doing its duty it would immediately pass a resolution to stop the mad scheme, which was adding to the debt of the province. The minister of finance knew that in his department there was a letter from one of the London trustees stating that as long as the debentures were outstanding the sinking fund would have to be remitted to the trustees. He might not be able to convert the minister of finance or the present legislature but he was sure that the people would see the matter in its right light. It has added and is adding to the debt of the province and should be stopped. The principle of issuing inscribed stock was all right, as it was much easier to issue the bonds, but it was an expensive method at the commencement. At the time the loan and and conversion acts of 1891 were passed it struck him that they were at variance with the acts of 1877 and 1887, under which the loans were issued. But no doubt the answer would be given that those holding the debentures did not have to relinquish them. But there were the acts, and so long as the loans were out the sinking funds had to be sent to the trustees in London annually. Last year no provision was made in the estimates for the sinking fund, it being stated that the amount invested would be sufficient to redeem the loans. This year the government had made provision for the sinking fund, an amount that the government stated last year was not wanted. This shows that the government last year were wrong. So long as the bonds were outstanding provision would have to be made for the sinking fund.

Hon. Mr. Turner—They are not outstanding. We have them here.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—You have the bonds that have been converted, but you have not the ones that have not been converted. The finance minister was a little bit out on the question of loans. He had said that some one had tried to injure the credit of the province in London. As he did not mention any names, he inferred that the minister was referring to the provincial secretary and his Cranbrook estate prospectus. He did not know that the attorney-general had done anything in Ottawa to injure the credit of the province. The provincial secretary was the only one of the ministers of the province who was in London at the time the loan of 1893 was being negotiated. He was sure the appearance of the provincial secretary on the stock exchange would improve the sale of the bonds, but he could not do it with the Cranbrook estate prospectus. That was the only thing for which he went to London.

Hon. Col. Baker—No.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—That is the only thing that we can see that you went there for and for which you drew $1,000. Had the province benefited by the trip he would have been one of the first to congratulate the provincial secretary. No doubt the provincial secretary was now sorry that he had lost his temper when the matter was brought up in the house. He was afraid to call the parliament buildings not the loan act of 1893. If it was called that the government might get it mixed with the general revenue, and then we would not get the buildings. The loan should be kept under the proper heading. As he had said, the government stated in the speech that the loan brought 92, when it only brought 91. But that might be expected of the minister of finance. As a matter of fact, the loan only netted 86 or 87, but he did not mean to say that any one could have sold the bonds on better terms. It was, however, unfair for the finance minister to say that the loan did not bring as much as it should have on account of the presence of the provincial secretary in London. There were all sorts of opinions as to the best way in which to issue the bonds. Some said that they should be issued at low interest and for a long period and sell them at a discount, or issue them bearing high interest and sell them at par or at a premium. The fourth report of the committee the minister of finance took great exception to. It set out the vouchers for the travelling expenses of the ministers. It was the proper thing for the people to know how the money was spent and what it was spent for, especially when there were so many missionary trips. The attorney-general had been travelling over the province followed by the honorable member for New Westminster district. He had no objection to the attorney-general travelling at his own expense but he had been travelling at the expense of the province. Then the report showed the cost of conversion which he had already dealt with. No doubt the people would open their eyes when they found that it would cost as much to convert the loan as it would cost to build the parliament buildings. A very interesting case of conversion was shown in the public accounts. At the last general election the provincial secretary was a candidate in East Kootenay and was elected by but two votes over his opponent. After the election, the provincial secretary's opponent was appointed a commissioner to the World's Fair. No doubt he was now a good supporter of the government. This just shows the cost of the conversion. Before passing the 31st of December he just wanted to draw attention to the expenditure between June 30 and December 31, 1893. The expenditure had been enormously large and the receipts extremely small. The expenditure was $794,000 and the receipts $334,000. During the same period of 1892 the expenditure was $585,000 and the revenue $468,000. This indicates that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be a larger deficit than ever before. The minister of finance had talked about a surplus and he (Mr. Beaven) had shown that the surplus was obtained by using trust funds. The expenditure up to Feb. 12 of this year had been very large.

At the suggestion of the Speaker Mr. Beaven moved the adjournment of the debate until to-day.

Mr. Speaker said he rose to his first question of privilege. In the correspondence in the Columbian of February the following appeared: "When the second reading of the labor bill was called, the provincial secretary told the clerk to pass on to the next item, and then the speaker was cruel enough to enquire, after a short interval, with a smile that was childlike and bland, "What have you done with your labor bill?"

He said he had not made any remark of the kind.

Mr. Kitchen introduced a bill to validate certain by-laws of the municipality of Richmond; Mr. Horne introduced a bill to incorporate the Brunette sawmill company, and Hon. Mr. Vernon introduced a bill to authorize the issue of a crown grant to the townsite of Three Forks.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual report of the official administrators.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented the annual report of the superintendent of police; the report of travelling Auditor Pierson and a return of the amount of land registry fees left unpaid.

The house adjourned at 6:05.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Smith—On Monday: That an order of the house be granted for a return showing the amount of timber royalty collected during the period from 1st July, 1890, to this date in the district of Yale, Cariboo, West Kootenay and Lillooet, giving amount collected in each district, names of the parties and the amount paid by each.

Dr. Watt—On Monday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend and consolidate the act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the province of British Columbia."

Immigrants and returning voyagers find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla a cure for eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., whether resulting from sea-diet and life on ship-board, or from any other cause. Its value as a tonic and alterative medicine cannot be overestimated.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

7 Government St., James Bay Bridge.

Mechanics, Laborers, Domestics,

And help of all kinds furnished on short notice, free of charge.

We respectfully ask your patronage.

f23 J. W. BROWN & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, f9 2 Baird street Victoria

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.

133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. e19-tf

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 -30t

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149, in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Guinea Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased

Feb. 12-30t

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wendo, V. S., Ho Thio, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe9tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer. Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block. 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy8 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Harper Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, jy19 scribe S.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend. R. PFENDNER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEENS MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C.; wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE COBRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of san Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fe13 s,m,t&w1y

ARCHITECTS.

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JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm. Yours etc., S. B. KELLY & Co., j23-1m No. 24 Yates St.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Reference required. Apply Mrs. H. Bone, Topaz Avenue, between hours of 10 and 12 a.m. fe15-3t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnston St. fe9tf

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 50cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-29t-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private bargain—The new Sailing Schooner "Kilmeny," 19 tons register, at present lying in the inner harbor, Victoria, B.C. Apply to John B. Jameson, 34 Government St., Victoria, B.C. fe-14-6

NOTICE—Cart-horses for sale cheap. Apply to H. E. Moller, Constance St., No. 33. feb13-1w

HOTEL FOR SALE—with nine bedrooms; long lease. Apply T., Times office. fe10-6t

FOR SALE—10 1-2 acres of cleared land, with houses, barn, poultry yard, houses and sheds; two springs of excellent water; 100 fruit tree's planted in '92; 1-2 acre of strawberries. Within 5 minute's walk of Prospect Lake; 8 miles from Victoria. Address T. A. Elsden, Heal P. O., Lake District. fe-1w

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain, James Bay. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. f1-1m

A RARE SNAP FOR SALE—The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gallon royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole. Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time. Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j27-tf

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished front room with bay window, in good locality, suitable for two Apply J. E., Times office. feb13-4t

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Appy 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED AT ONCE—Working partner, with $1,000; $500 cash will do; to work an easy profitable business in New Westminster. Apply "51" Times office. f15-3

CENTURY DICTIONARY—Any person having a Century Dictionary (6 vols.) which can be bought cheap, can find a purchaser by writing to "Lexicon," Times office. j31

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 22 Yates street. Oc17

DIGBY FINNAN HADDIES 12½ cts. per lb. R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. John Turner as a partner in my business, which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Perry & Turner. W. H. PERRY. Victoria, B. C., February 1st, 1894. f5-2w

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date. Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C. BENJAMIN CARTER. February 9th, 1894. 1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

j11-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order, E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you.

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

SCATTERING THE MONEY.

The study of figures is proverbially unpopular, and it is especially so when the conclusions to which they inevitably lead are disagreeable. Nevertheless, the people of British Columbia are at the present juncture bound in their own interest to look closely into the figures relating to provincial finances, a matter in which they should be aided by the budget debate now on in the legislative assembly. It is no pleasant task for any member of the legislature or any newspaper to criticize the financial policy of the government when honest criticism unavoidably brings one to the conclusion that said policy has placed the finances of the province in a bad position. That such will be the conclusion of any person who fairly and impartially studies the situation there is unfortunately no room to doubt. This is quite evident from the finance minister's own statement, though that gentleman naturally endeavored to put the best possible face on affairs. During the year 1892-93 the expenditure exceeded the revenue by the amount of $412,232, and this amount was met from the fund of something like $750,000 created by the loan of 1891. Therefore the government commenced the current fiscal year with what it was pleased to call a "surplus" of $375,206. This surplus together with the estimated revenue, $1,058,692, and with the special subsidy from the Nakusp & Slocan railway company, $118,000, would appear to have left a possible surplus at the end of this year of $275,000. But the government is averse to the existence of a surplus, even when created out of borrowed money, and the legislature was hardly prorogued when it set to work to attack the cash in the treasury with orders-in-council appropriating sums for this and that purpose, expenditures which the house had not been asked to sanction. By this means, and by the "supplementary" appropriations which the government now asks the house to vote the "surplus" is brought down from $275,000 to $90,000, with which to commence the year 1894-95. The appropriations asked from the house for that year amount to $1,237,648. Setting against this the estimated surplus of $90,000 and the estimated revenue for the year, $1,178,149, the finance minister is able to figure out an estimated surplus for the coming year of about $31,000. No one need suppose for a moment that in the unfortunate event of the present government being returned at the coming election there will be any such surplus at the end of the next year. When it has succeeded in doing away with over $180,000 by means of "special warrants" and "supplementary" appropriations this year, it would not be much of a task for the government to melt down that $31,000 in the pot. At anything like the same rate of going it would convert the estimated surplus into a very substantial deficit—to be met by borrowing more money. Then, to go further into the future, what would be done two years hence, when there would be a deficit instead of a surplus to commence with? If the people are foolish enough to trust the present combination with power once more they may confidently look forward to a fresh saturnalia of debt and borrowing, and they may also feel quite sure that the continued borrowing will have a serious effect on the province's credit. The Colonist says the government's is not a "cheese-paring" policy, and it is quite right. The government eats out the heart of the cheese and throws away a very substantial layer of the outside.

Mr. Beaven commented very severely upon the government's practice of appropriating money by orders-in-council, and he may surely expect the public to agree with him. The representatives of the people are sent to the legislature to guard the people's money; but the government coolly spends the money first and then asks the representatives to approve of the expenditures. That sort of outrage would not be tolerated anywhere else than in British Columbia, but for the servile majority in the house would never think of objecting for a moment.

Nor is there any better defence for the habit into which the government has dropped of treating special funds as current revenue. When the Dominion subsidies for the two railways were deposited with the government the plain intent was that they were to protect the province in the matter of guarantees. But both have vanished, and in addition to them the suitors' and intestate funds. At the end of last year, in fact, the treasury was worse than empty, except for the presence there of $525,000 borrowed for the new government buildings, and the finance minister was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Dominion subsidy. When we remember that in July the government commenced with a surplus of $375,000, and afterwards received a special deposit of $118,000, besides the regular revenue, we cannot help concluding that the expenditure pace was pretty fast during the six months. But of course the government is there to spend the money, not to husband it so that the interests of the province may be protected. Electioneering jobs and ministerial jaunts must be kept going, even though the province be galloping to bankruptcy. If the budget debate affords the people of this province no reasons for ejecting the extravagant Davie combination from office the people will show themselves possessed of much less perceptive power than we have given them credit for.

HON. MR. TURNER TO RETIRE.

In his budget speech yesterday the Hon. Mr. Turner said he was probably addressing the house for the last time as minister of finance. Of course this is taken to mean that the hon. gentleman will retire from the ministry before the new legislative assembly meets, and probably before the election is held. It is naturally supposed that his retirement from office means also his retirement from the house, although he did not speak of that contingency yesterday. Mr. Turner may well be tired of his office, which the growing extravagance of the government is rendering a troublesome one, and he may congratulate himself on getting out of harness before the worst of the promised trouble arrives. Perhaps he also in his inner consciousness congratulates the province on the fact that his colleagues are likely to go out of office at the same time—though not voluntarily. When people on the outside see the very mischievous tendencies of Davie rule, a member of the inner circle must have a very plain perception of them indeed.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

Premier Davie promised to bring the redistribution bill down to-day but he took particular care not to introduce it before the Times had to go to press. We are therefore unable to lay its provisions before our readers to-day. It is a fact, however, that a copy of the bill was given to the representative of the Vancouver World in advance of its introduction, so that it might be telegraphed to that paper in time for to-day's issue. Such is Davie favoritism.

THE CHINESE.

To the Editor: Mr. Ed. Bragg's challenge to a public debate in the city hall on the Chinese question is hereby declined, for the following reasons: 1. There is no reason to suppose that the pro-Chinese speaker would receive fair play, and I have reason to believe that he would be subjected to the jeers and insults of some unthinking and irresponsible persons.

2. I am unwilling to help to provide a show for a crowd of people who care more for fun than for righteousness.

3. The people reached by such a debate would be very few, whereas the mass of the thinking people of this province ought to decide in such a debate.

4. I believe that in British Columbia there are a large number of people opposed to the Chinese on what they think are good grounds, who yet are fair-minded, candid, sensible people, who can appreciate an argument, even though it is against them; can reason correctly, and draw legitimate conclusions. Such are the people of whom I ask a hearing.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, if you will open your columns to such a debate, I will undertake, with the help of friends, to debate the Chinese question with any and every respectable person who will write over his own name. I invite signed communications on this subject from all lovers of justice and fair play who do not wish to enter publicly into this debate. C. A. COLMAN.

Address, 214 Pandora avenue.

P. S.—With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will reply to P. Hardie to-morrow.

Lost in Alaskan Wilds.

The steamship City of Topeka, which has reached the Sound, brings news of the loss and probable death from exposure of M. Gross, a Canadian surveyor. Gross, with four companions, left Fort Wrangel on the 20th of last month, the party intending to hunt, fish and perhaps do some prospecting. When they got to Portage bay they made permanent camp. It was early in the morning, and Gross told his companions that he intended to dive a little into the interior and would be back before night. He was cautioned against going out alone, as it was known that he was not familiar with the surrounding country and it was feared that he might get lost in the woods. He disregarded the advice of his companions, however, and at six o'clock the same evening the other members of the party heard a shot in the brush a few miles distant. They hailed and by other signs tried to guide Gross back to the camp, but were unsuccessful. The whole of the next day was spent in a search, which had finally to be given up. Gross is said to have been from Victoria, and also that he was last year a member of the Canadian survey party sent up to Alaska to officially determine the territory's boundary.

BACK FROM CAPE MUDGE.

Tug Alert Returns, Leaving Captain Christiansen There.

The steamer Alert returned to-day from Cape Mudge where she went on Monday conveying Captain James Christiansen, Sr., father of the young master of the ill starred tug Estelle. Up to the time the Alert left nothing new had been discovered and Capt. Christiansen remained there to continue the search. The Alert cruised around on Tuesday, but on Wednesday it was too rough to leave Quathiasta Cove where the tug anchored. Captain Christiansen was not satisfied to leave the locality without a thorough search. He therefore sent the Alert home and will in a small boat, aided by Indians, follow the shores of Vancouver and Valdez islands from Cape Mudge to beyond the Narrows. No further wreck had been found when the Alert left. There is not much hope that any of the bodies will be found despite the fact that a large amount of wreckage came ashore at points near to where the vessel was lost. The tides and currents sweep by Cape Mudge with great velocity and the chances are that the bodies will be carried a considerable distance from that point.

The Sealing Question.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The most sweeping denial is made of the statement that a serious disagreement exists between the British and American governments in the negotiations for the protection of the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea during the coming period. It is said that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, is exercising extreme diplomatic methods to secure a modification of the regulations already agreed upon or to delay their promulgation until too late to prevent the Canadian sealers from making their usual catches. It is stated on the highest authority that the British government could not change the regulations if it desired and it does not so desire. If, when the regulations are finally considered by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Gresham, both gentlemen are satisfied to make certain modifications which may give better effect to the regulations a change may be made. But it only can be done by mutual consent. The delay in reaching a settlement of the matter arises from the fact that the machinery of the British foreign office, like that of the American department of state, moves slowly. Moreover, the bill, which is designed to carry the regulations into effect, prescribing the methods, etc., in connection with their enforcement must first of necessity be submitted to the Canadian government before it is introduced in the British parliament and the American Congress. There has been more or less correspondence between the Canadian capital and the British foreign office regarding the bill, and this correspondence has been conducted through the mails, which accounts in great part for the delay. The draft of the bill has been expected on every mail steamer from England for the last fortnight. It may arrive any day. When it reaches the British ambassador the latter will submit its provisions to Secretary Gresham. If it meets the approval of that gentleman the fact will be at once telegraphed to the British premier, and the bill will be immediately introduced into parliament. Similar speedy action will be observed on the part of this government. The British ambassador has made every effort to effect a settlement of these annoying matters of detail. It is neither his fault nor that of his government that a conclusion was not reached a month ago. It is confidently expected that the regulations will be put into effect in time to become operative before the sealing season begins.

An International Gang of Robbers.

The arrest in Berlin of Harden and Glover, the Americans who stole a large quantity of precious stones from jewelers in the German capital, has revealed the fact that they were members of a well organized international gang of thieves, with headquarters in London. Harden was sentenced to two and a half years and Glover to one year in a German prison. Harden pleaded guilty, according to a cablegram received by a prominent jeweler in this city, who was one of the victims. Harden said that he was at one time a prominent jeweler under another name in this city, but his partner absconded with a large amount of the profits of the firm. He had gone to London to search for the plunder, and fell in with the leader of the gang, who showed him how easily thousands of dollars could be made.

"I know Harden very well," said he New York jeweler, "and I have great sympathy for him for not having been able to resist the temptation to join the 'Mystic Four,' as the gang is known to the police. These thieves were at one time jewelers and were made thieves by circumstances. The members of the gang operate in all the large cities in the world. Having been in the business, they know just how to dispose of their booty, and they get pretty nearly the full value for it. Not long ago one of the shops which they operated in London for the disposition of stolen property was raided, and the proprietor was sent to prison for ten years. So powerful is this gang that the fellow was pardoned after a few months."

"What are their methods?"

"They are various; but I will tell you of my own experience as an example. About a year ago a jewelry store was opened in upper Broadway by a very fine appearing young German. He brought the best of references from German houses. As a wholesaler I called on him, and saw he had a very fine store, well stocked with jewelry and diamonds. I finally succeeded in selling him about $8,000 worth of diamonds, watches and rings—first-class stock. I know of four other Maiden lane firms that sold him goods that amounted in the aggregate to close on $20,000.

"Well, the swell young German joined the clubs, and was a hail fellow well met. He declared he was doing a splendid business, and ordered more stock at 60 days. One day he skipped, sailing to England with the entire stock of goods. It turned out that his letters of recommendation from Berlin jewelers were forgeries. But this is only one of their methods. They are well organized, and it is next to impossible to break them up, for the reason that they know as much about the jewelry trade as the jewelers themselves."—New York Sun.

From Constantinople comes word that the Sultan of Turkey has purchased two manuscripts containing two epistles ascribed to Mahomet the prophet. Mr. Barbiman, a Frenchman, the owner of the manuscripts, received $20,000 for his property. The manuscripts were submitted to the first authorities before the sale and were pronounced by all of them to be genuine. The contents of the epistles, it is said, may have great influence on the Mohammedan world.

Redistribution Bill.

Summary of Changes Proposed.

Following is a summary of the redistribution bill introduced to-day:

New Westminster district is divided into four districts, with one member each.

New Westminster city is left with one member, as now.

Vancouver city is given three members, to be elected collectively.

Yale district is divided into three districts, with one member each.

Lillooet is divided into two districts, with one member each. The whole district has at present two members.

West Kootenay is divided into two ridings, with one member each.

East Kootenay is left as at present.

Cariboo is left undivided, and is given only two members in place of the present three.

Cassiar is left as at present.

Victoria city is left practically as at present, with four members.

North Victoria electoral district is now, and is made up of North Saanich and the present Islands district, with one member.

South Victoria takes in the remaining portion of the present Victoria district, and is given one member.

Esquimalt is left as at present.

The present Victoria, Esquimalt and Islands districts will therefore send four instead of five, as now.

Cowichan is left with two members, but its boundaries are extended so as to take in Alberni, which disappears as an electoral district.

Nanaimo city is set apart and is left with one member.

Nanaimo district is divided into North and South Nanaimo, with one member each.

Comox is left as at present.

Vancouver island will thus have 14 members and the mainland 19; total 33, as at present.

LIBERAL TARIFF PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

Supposing

You try London Hospital Cough Cure for that cold.

COCHRANE & MUNN

Prescription Druggists,

Cor. Yates & Douglas St.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—An appropriation will be drawn for this evening by the Victoria Building Society.

—The second of F. Victor Austin's subscription concerts will not take place until after Lent.

—In the police court James Ball, frequenter of a house of ill-fame, was bound over in $50 to appear for sentence when called.

—Annie McCoy has been taken back to the Refuge Home. She was taken to the police station suffering from delirium tremens.

—Canon Paddon gives his second Sunday afternoon lecture to children at St. Mark's to-day. The lecture will commence at 4.30.

—A collection of views in Manchester park has been received from John Hall by Frank Campbell. It may be seen at Mr. Campbell's store.

—Ernest Sim, formerly freight clerk on the City of Kingston, has pleaded not guilty to the charge of smuggling and will go to trial at an early date.

—The Victoria Workingmen's union will hold an adjourned meeting at Philharmonic hall to-night. Business of special importance will be discussed.

—The first act of the Mikado was rehearsed without books last night in a very successful manner. The rehearsal was in the Y. M. C. A. hall, and was attended by all who are to participate.

—There will be a meeting to-night in Sir William Wallace hall of all those who intend to join the Scotch company of garrison artillery. Major Irving will attend and give all the information necessary.

—The Okell and Morris fruit preserving company has elected the following officers for 1894-95: Noah Shakespeare, Hon. J. H. Turner, James Mitchell, Joshua Holland and S. M. Okell. The affairs of the company are in a most satisfactory state.

—Since the return of the City of Kingston to the Victoria route the postal authorities announce the resumption of the Wednesday and Sunday mail service to Nelson and the Kootenay country. Letters should be posted the evening before the days mentioned.

—At the Eisteddfodic social to take place next Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Centennial Methodist church choir there will be impromptu competitions in dialogues, songs, etc., when the successful competitors will be presented with useful prizes.

—"Open day and night," is the legend displayed at the Central drug store, Clarence block, corner of Yates and Douglas streets. We have been informed by the proprietor that a registered pharmacist is in attendance at all hours and that physicians' prescriptions are their specialty.

—Rev. A. Brown will deliver a sermon in the synagogue, corner of Blanchard and Douglas streets, this evening at 7.30, choosing his text from the mishwah on "Religious Duties." The rev. gentleman, who officiates as rabbi in Seattle, is considered an able lecturer. The public are cordially invited.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Elford took place yesterday and was attended by a large number of friends of the deceased. Services were held at the Metropolitan Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, assisted by Bishop Cridge, Rev. Joseph Hall and Rev. E. Robson. The pall bearers were Mayor Teague, D. Spencer, John Jessup, Jas. Crimp, Thomas Hooper and Mr. Ferrow.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: The City of Puebla sailed for Puget Sound ports Wednesday morning, but John Wyer, second assistant engineer, did not go out on her. The surveyor of the port recommended his dismissal, and the officers of the company accordingly dispensed with his services. On January 12th last two Chinamen were seen leaving Wyer's house. They were searched and opium found on them. A few hours later a wagon drove up to the house and it was seized, but the driver escaped. In the wagon was a considerable quantity of the drug. Then 350 tins of opium was found on the Puebla and Wyer was arrested. The government could not prove his connection with any of the cases, and yesterday the commissioner discharged him from custody.

—All the latest pantomimic successes from the Drury lane theatre, London, will be introduced in the Spider and Fly production, which begins a night's engagement at the Victoria theatre next Tuesday, February 20th. The company numbers fifty, and they are said to embrace many European celebrities and favorite American comedians, vocalists, premiers, dancers and specialty artists. This season's production is known as the Second Edition; all the scenery, costumes and effects are new. The prices will not be raised, remaining at $1, 75c and 50c as usual.

Left to a Committee.

The conference at the city hall yesterday afternoon between the board of aldermen and school trustees to consider the Pemberton bequest did not last very long. It was decided to place the matter in the hands of a committee, and the council named Mayor Teague as representative. The conference was attended by Mayor Teague and Ald. Munn, Baker, Styles, Dwyer, Humphrey and Wilson, and Chairman Hayward and Trustees Saunders, Lovell and Yates. Mayor Teague presided and in opening the meeting explained that it was to take the first steps toward making use of the bequest of J. D. Pemberton of $3,000 for building a gymnasium at the Central school and improving the grounds. He read the letter of F. B. Pemberton, son of the deceased and executor of the estate, addressed to the council. He said he did not believe if they put up a gymnasium there would be any money left for either improving the grounds or fencing them. He thought a gymnasium only should be erected, and advised that if the matter went to a committee that Mrs. Pemberton and her son be consulted. He also suggested that the committee seek the advice of John St. Clair in planning the gymnasium and purchasing the apparatus.

Ald. Wilson and Humphrey agreed with the suggestion, as did Trustee Yates. Chairman Hayward suggested that the building used for a branch school might be turned into a gymnasium.

It was agreed to leave the matter to a committee, and after Mayor Teague had been named to act for the council the meeting adjourned.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY TO-MORROW.

There will be a great Rugby game at the hill to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock between teams captained by the captain and secretary of the Victoria club.

The following are the teams: Captain's—H. Petticrew, back; E. Marshall, G. R. Heath, J. Byrn, and A. Anderson, three-quarter backs; C. W. Ward and F. Smith, half-backs H. F. M. Jones (captain), G. L. Sidey, P. Hibben, D. Sullivan, Q. H. Warden, J. O'Reilly, B. Williams, Cornwall, Trimmen and E. Wolf, forwards.

Secretary's—Scholfield, back; H. B. Haines, J. F. Foulkes and Howard, three-quarter backs; Richards and R. A. White, half-backs; J. Fraser (captain), W. H. Langley, E. A. C. Gibson, L. Crease, F. Wollaston, Wrigglesworth, H. B. Thomson, K. McCrae, P. Perkins and Trimmen, forwards. Captain's team colors, red or blue jerseys; secretary's, white or yellow and black jerseys.

A special general meeting of the Victoria Rugby Football club will be held in the rooms of the James Bay Athletic Association on Monday evening at 8 o'clock to discuss the club's connection with the proposed athletic grounds. A large attendance is requested.

The New Westminster Rugby team intend visiting this city on the 24th inst. A smoking concert in honor of the team will be given in the Clarence in the evening.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following team will play all comers on Beacon hill to-morrow at 2:30 p.m.: Boyd, Cartwright, Donaldson, Glen, Niven, Blackburn, Goward (A.), Ray Wilson, Goward (B.), Paden, Biggs.

—The Victoria Working Men's Union adjourned their meeting from last night to this evening, when business of importance will be considered. The meeting is at Philharmonic Hall, Fort street.

THE OAR.

NOTABLE ENTRIES.

London, Feb. 16.—The entry of J. J. Ryan, the amateur champion of America, and Joseph Wright, the Toronto sculler, for the Henley regatta, has caused intense interest in rowing circles, and already it is believed that Ryan will have backers here in the contest for the coveted diamond sculls. The proposal of Gaudaur and Hanlan to row Harding and Sullivan is talked of in sporting circles with much interest.

See

Our dollar trimmed felt hats. Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street.

For Three Days.

Surah silks, three yards for $1, at Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street.

Marine

The steamer City of Kingston brought about four car loads or 50 tons of freight for Hawaii and Australia on the steamer Arawa.

The steamship Victoria has not yet been sighted.

The Australian liner Arawa will sail at 6:30 o'clock for the south. She will receive about 100 tons of freight here; total cargo 750 tons; 20 cabin passengers and a number of intermediate and steerage.

Captain George Collins received a cablegram to-day announcing the arrival in Yokohama of the Casco.

Use Gibbon's Toothache Gum; sold druggists

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Important Conference Between Aldermen and Directors of Association.

The board of directors of the Agricultural Association met in joint meeting yesterday afternoon the city council.

Ald. Munn took the chair in the absence of Mayor Teague. The following financial statement of the affairs of the association was presented:

ASSETS.

Cost of 5 acres land, buildings, with shafting and belting, laying water, etc	$47,510 95

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage	$20,000 00
Outstanding accounts	1290 00
Tax, due provincial government	100 00
Interest paid by guarantors	825 00
Due Secretary	103 00
Note due May 31st, 1894	1921 00
Interest falling due in Feb, 1894	700 00
	$24,914 00
Surplus	$22,596 95

Loss on exhibition of 1891, $1360; on exhibition of 1892, $1250; on exhibition of 1893, $1900; total, $4450.

The loan of $20,000 is secured by a guarantee of G. L. Milne, W. H. Ellis, G. A. McTavish, W. J. Pendray, D. R. Ker, W. H. Bainbridge, J. Holland, R. Seabrook, C. E. Renouf, and W. Templeman.

The note to the bank is secured by G. L. Milne, D. R. Ker, S. Tolmie, J. Holland, R. Seabrok, C. E. Renouf, W. H. Ellis, H. D. Helmken, W. Templeman.

The loan is also secured by policies on 5 lives of $4000, each for 20 years; premium, $079.40; two years paid ($1758.80) or one-tenth of the loan repaid.

The lives insured are the following: J. Holland, D. R. Ker, W. H. Bainbridge, C. E. Renouf, H. A. Munn.

Mr. Renouf gave an account of the institution. After the buildings had been erected the association was $20,000 behind. The Manufacturers' Life took a mortgage, taking as security the personal bonds of the directors and insurance on the lives of five young men. The directors had hoped that they would be able to make up the deficiencies, but they had been unable thus far to do so. He attributed the losses to the stagnant state of trade, the bad street car service and the inclement weather of the last two years. One of the directors was unable to pay his portion of the interest and the burden fell on the remaining nine. The exhibition was for the benefit of the city, and he thought that the directors should not suffer. The directors would be willing to give their time to conduct the affairs of the association, but they should not be expected to bear all the burden.

Ald. Humphrey—How much does the government give you?

Mr. Renouf—One thousand yearly.

Chairman Munn asked what the directors proposed, to which Mr. Renouf replied that that was for the council to suggest.

It was stated that the sum of $2,700 was required for sinking fund, interest on mortgages, etc.

Mr. Ellis said at a meeting of the last council it had been suggested that the city borrow a sum of money by by-law to pay off the indebtedness.

Mr. Holland said the association was $25,000 behind, with assets of $60,000. The city morally had a claim of $25,000, which sum it had already advanced.

Mr. Renouf suggested that a by-law be passed by the city to pay the fixed charges—that is, if the ratepayers prefer that to a straight loan. Seventeen hundred and fifty eight dollars had been repaid on account of the loan.

Mr. Ellis thought the entire transfer would be more acceptable.

Ald. Dwyer said a number of ratepayers were dissatisfied with the inaccessibility of the exhibition grounds.

Mr. Seabrook said the company had no option, as those were the only suitable grounds without paying fabulous prices. The company also had the promise that the tramway company would extend their line. If the council could take hold of the affair the citizens would take a more lively interest. At present the ratepayers thought that the men who had it could keep it.

Ald. Humphrey thought a five cent fare would be an inducement.

Ald. Dwyer said the smallpox scare, the state of trade and the bad weather at the time of the fair had a detrimental effect.

Mr. Kerr said the cities of Westminster, Toronto and Winnipeg owned their own fair grounds.

Chairman Munn said the city was practically carrying it now.

Mr. Ker agreed with Ald. Munn and thought the city could deal with the association better if it owned the grounds. Mr. Renouf quoted from the municipal act to prove that the council could take hold of the affair. If the fixed charges were insured the association could run the exhibition. He suggested that a grant of $2,500 be made.

Ald. Humphrey suggested the appointment of a joint committee.

Mr. Falconer said the prize list might be curtailed. That swelled the loss considerably.

Mr. Renouf said $1,895.50 was the value of the prizes.

Mr. Falconer said the exhibition was one of the best things for the city. If the exhibition was done away with it would be detrimental. For twelve years the exhibition of the city of Toronto was losing, but the city came to its aid, and now it was a paying institution. It behooved the council to be patriotic.

Ald. Humphrey favored keeping up the exhibition.

Mr. Ellis said if the city had not made a grant last year no exhibition would have been held. The directors, as it was, had put their hands into their pockets.

Ald. Baker thought the matter ought to be reported to the full council by the members present. Some action could then be taken.

Ald. Wilson said a few liberal gentlemen should not be the sufferers for furthering the interests of the city. If the city could get another $25,000 to save the $25,000 already given it would be a good idea.

Mr. Ker said under the terms of the association if any profit were made it would not go into the pockets of the stockholders, but to the association as a whole.

Ald. Wilson would not approve of the association being taken over and run as a corporate institution. He favored the idea of a board of 30 directors. The matter should be brought before the council and a vote taken.

Ald. Munn—If $25,000 were voted and the property taken over the municipal act would have to be amended, which would not be the case in the event of a yearly appropriation.

Ald. Wilson moved that the association formulate a definite scheme and have the subject brought up before the council Monday evening.

Ald. Dwyer seconded the motion and suggested that an alderman be appointed to act with the directors in the formulation of the scheme. They should have a say in the management. If the association could show that the taking over of the indebtedness would not eventually be more than the yearly grant a by-law would pass the city would require a voice in the management.

The motion was put and carried and the meeting adjourned.

City Police Court.

Georgie Sinclair, who attempted suicide, pleaded not guilty; prisoner undefended. Lou Ross, 41 View street, swore Sinclair, another woman and she went out Sunday afternoon drinking. They were in Garvin's saloon, the Bank Exchange and the Royal saloon, corner of Fort and Douglas streets, at each the girls had four or five drinks of rye whiskey. It was about 6 when Sinclair, "drunk crazy," as witness said, ran out of the Royal saloon saying she was going to drown herself in the bay. Witness overtook her at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Sinclair began to scream, and sat down on the sidewalk. With the aid of two men the girl was got into a hack, taken to View street and put to bed; but she got up, escaped out of the window and ran towards James Bay. William Wilson and William Burnell testified that about 7 Saturday night they saw Sinclair leaning over the railing of James Bay bridge motionless. They thought her sick. She said she had no home, no friends and was tired of the life she had been living. She was going to commit suicide. She appeared to be greatly excited. They got her into a hack and took her to the Refuge Home.

The case was continued till Saturday morning when evidence will be given by four other witnesses, including the saloon keepers who supplied her with liquor. The young woman probably will be defended when next she appears in court.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

W. J. STODDART,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.

Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

Repairs of every description.

New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,

Opposite Wilson Hotel.

N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

An Ideal Food for Infants.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

No. 239.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February, 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

EASTERN POULTRY
At the New CITY MARKET

Fresh arrival of TURKEYS, GEESE and CHICKENS, from Smith's Falls, Ont.
Also Grain Fed MUTTON, from Prince Edward Island.

The above is all in first class order and will be sold at the following prices retail:—Turkeys, 18c. per lb; Geese, 16c. per lb.; Chickens, 12½c., Mutton, fore quarters, 7c. per lb.; Mutton, hind quarters, 11c. per lb.

Housekeepers and caterers are respectfully asked to take advantage of these low prices.

WM. BEECH, New City Market.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturer

Argyle House

Just Received
The following

SPECIAL BARGAINS

20 Yds. White Calico for $1.00.

12 Yds. Good Gingham for $1.00.

Very Wide Flanelette, worth 15c. a yard, for 12 1-2 cts.

Fancy Flanelettes, worth 16 1-2c. for 12 1-2 cts.

A Very Nice Line of Diagonal Dress Goods, in Plain Colors, worth 50c. a yd., for 35c.

Remnants of Embroideries, Laces, Tickings, Calicoes, Toweling, Linens, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

VERY CHEAP

J. Horner & Co.

YOU Always Pay

For what you get. But do you always

Get What You Pay For?

YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you get inferior goods at regular prices.

YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you pay for a quality you don't receive.

YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you pay an extravagant price.

YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you help to sell an exorbitant profit.

Whose fault is it if you don't get what you pay for?

It's Your Own Fault,

BECAUSE you can always get your money back to the last cent by trading with us.

BECAUSE we guarantee the best for the money.

BECAUSE we guarantee the most for the money.

BECAUSE we guarantee the very lowest prices.

Every one of these facts goes to show that you ought to

Trade With Cameron.

REMEMBER you can get a square deal for a round dollar.

REMEMBER that you can get a high grade for a low figure.

REMEMBER that you pay for what you get and get what you pay for at.

Cameron's
Cash Clothing Store,
55 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 00 a.m. Lv. SPOKANE Ar. 5 30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer, Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 224

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Cream of Tartar Powder — No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ENGLISH ANARCHISTS

Attempt to Blow Up Greenwich Observatory Buildings.

London, Feb. 15.—A loud explosion was heard just after nightfall by the keepers of the observatory at Greenwich, about six miles from London bridge. A hasty search led to the discovery of a man, mutilated and groaning with pain, on the hill top near the building. His legs were shattered, one arm had been blown from his body, and he had been almost completely disembowelled. As soon as he became conscious of the keepers' presence he urged them to help him or to kill him. He became insensible after ten minutes, and five minutes after being carried to the seamen's hospital died. English and French papers found on him showed that he was Martial Bourdin, a foreign anarchist. A peculiar powder in the parcel which he had carried with him was not recognized by the police, and this was sent to government experts for analysis. The inquest will be held probably on Saturday. A hurried investigation of Bourdin's life in London goes to show that he was connected with a dangerous anarchist conspiracy, full details of which can only be known after careful police work.

He was one of the foreign refugees, and is believed to have been in London but a few months. He and his colleagues frequented the notorious Autonomic club in Tottenham Court road, and there, it is supposed, they hatched the plot which Bourdin was to help them execute by his contemplated act in Greenwich. The increasing activity of the Autonomic club has been noticed lately by the police. Detectives have been watching the club house constantly, as well as a near by house in Windmill street, where many of the anarchist refugees have lodged. The occupants of the house have recently been in constant communication with anarchists on the continent. Emil Henry, who threw the bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, has visited them within the last year, and he is believed to have obtained from them the explosives which he used in his bomb on Monday night. The lodgers in the Windmill street house apparently discovered a few days ago that they were being watched, and several of them vanished. This afternoon a detective saw Bourdin and another lodger enter the house together and come out half an hour later. The unidentified lodger hurried off alone; Bourdin took a train for Greenwich. He carried with him, undoubtedly, the explosives which caused his death. Bourdin's exact intention in making the trip to Greenwich has not been ascertained. The papers in his pockets give no clue to it, although the first inference was that he intended to blow up the observatory, but was prevented from doing so by the premature explosion.

DOLE'S REPLY.

Hawaii's Chief Officer Formally Answers President Cleveland.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Steamer Alameda which arrived from Honolulu today brought the answer of President Dole to Minister Willis, which asked him to specify his reasons for charging that the attitude of the United States and its representatives was the cause of the warlike preparations made by the Provisional Government. President Dole gives twenty-eight reasons for his belief in the hostility of the United States. President Dole first calls attention to the action of President Cleveland in withdrawing the treaty, his appointment of Minister Blount, the refusal of President Cleveland's cabinet to inform Minister Thurston what the intention of the United States was regarding the islands; the extraordinary nature of Blount's investigation which was carried on in secret and only certain persons examined; his partiality for the royalists, evidenced by their preponderance as witnesses before him; Mr. Blount's extraordinary proclamation on May 15th; the distinct hostility of his report in tone and conclusions together with the publication of the noted letter in the New York Herald which clearly foreshadowed the intended action of the United States government.

He cites the letter of the secretary of state to President Cleveland indicating the policy of restoration; Minister Willis' declaration that he would "act" when the time came; the subsequent action of Minister Willis, as indicated in the communication with the Provisional Government, and the preparations for war which were observable on board the U. S. warships after the arrival of the Corwin; the departure of the families of the naval officers in view of the probable breaking out of hostilities; the constant communication of Minister Willis with the ex-queen, and the confidence of the royalists that she would be restored; the universal belief that the U. S. forces would attempt to restore Liliuokalani; the significant reply of Mr. Willis to the German consul that he would act within 24 hours; the refusal of Mr. Willis to permit the Provisional Government dispatches to be forwarded by the Corwin; the action of the British minister and Japanese representative in demanding permission to land troops to protect their legation; the offer of the Japanese of their legation to Americans as a place of refuge and Mr. Willis' address of December 19, in which he announced his intention to restore the ex-queen and asked the Provisional Government if it would abide by the decision of President Cleveland.

President Dole then says: "Upon the 23rd of December I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative: 'Up to the time of sending you my communication of December 27 no further communication has been received by me from you, and no assurance has been received that force was not to be used, nor what your further intentions were concerning this government. During your nearly two months' residence in this city you and your family have declined the customary courtesies usually extended to those occupying your position on the specific grounds that it was not deemed wise under the circumstances to accept such civilities. I do not for a moment intimate that such a course is improper, or is the subject for criticism. It is simply referred to by me as an exciting fact bearing upon your relations to this government and germane in considering the question of your attitude thereto. It would not have been referred to by me except in response to your enquiry. In the absence of some specific, definite information as to the intentions of your government, the foregoing are some of the facts from which this government has been obliged to infer what such intentions were, and which, considered as the whole, constitute the United States' attitude toward this government.

It may be that the proper logical deduction and inference from the foregoing facts is that the attitude of the United States and its representatives toward the Provisional Government is, and has been, essentially and designedly expressive of peace. It will give me the greatest pleasure to receive an assurance to this effect; but I submit that, under the circumstances and in the absence of such assurances, they are capable of another construction, to a sufficient extent, at least, to warrant the question which I have asked you in my communication of December 27. You finally ask my careful consideration of the following statement contained in your letter: "Your action has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment, and say that you refuse to believe that upon re-examination you (I) will feel at liberty to affix your (my) official signature to such an extraordinary declaration." In reply I beg to state that I have resided in this country for nearly fifty-six years, and have intimate personal knowledge of conditions prevailing during the riot of 1874, and revolutions of 1887, 1889 and 1893, and with all deliberation I state of my own knowledge that during such periods there has never been a time when the country has been subjected to such strain and excitement as during the eight days following the arrival of the Corwin. The business of the entire community was practically suspended, and its time and energy are devoted to an exciting and absorbing consideration of the political situation and to military preparations to meet unknown contingencies, which state of things had since been fortunately allayed by advices from America, furnished in the reports of the President's special Hawaiian message to Congress and his instructions to Your Excellency—information which made a satisfactory and favorable response to the inquiry of my letter to you of December 27.

I also state with equal deliberation that such a condition was produced and maintained by reason of your action and declaration and the actions and declarations of your government and the circumstances and uncertainties attending thereupon, as detailed in my letter of Dec. 22nd and herein. I make this statement in no spirit of unfriendliness to you and your government, but as a historical fact, which if already known to you, should in the interests of both countries, be made known to you. In conclusion, I beg to refer to the statement in your communication of January 1, wherein you state that it is a source of sincere and profound regret that my letter brings for the first time to you official information of the warlike preparations described by you were caused by and intended for the diplomatic and military representatives of the United States. In reply, I would say that the regret on your part at receiving such information can not exceed the sincerity and profoundness of my own regret that such a condition should exist.

This regret on my part is only equalled by my inability to understand how it has come about that any government and community which today is more closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce, friendship and blood, than any other lying beyond its borders, which values your friendship above htat of all other nations; which fully admits and appreciates the many and deep obligations which it is under to your government and people, which has done you and your country no wrong, has been forced into a position where, in defence of their very right to exist, they have been obliged to take up arms to meet the possible hostility of that country whose flag they revere, and whose principles of liberty they love. I cannot but believe that it has arisen through a misunderstanding of the facts on the part of your government and mutual apprehensions of motives and intentions which may, I sincerely hope, at an early date be cleared away."

A Great Dictionary.

The "New English Dictionary" now being issued from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, is a work almost as important as that of the great Dr. Johnson, upon which most subsequent dictionaries have been founded. The new work is upon a very much larger scale than any of its predecessors. It aims at giving the history of every word used in literary English, its derivation, age, changes of form, and development of meaning, with quotations illustrating its various senses. The word "come," for instance, is analyzed under 225 headings, and illustrated by 1,200 quotations, occupying 23 long columns of small type. When completed the dictionary will consist of between twenty and thirty large volumes; the first volume was issued a few years ago, and it is expected the last will be out by the end of the century. A, B, C, and D are ready for publication, and this means that a quarter of the work is done, for one-fourth of the words in the English language begin with these four letters. Materials for the work have been collected since 1857, but it was only in 1879 that the task was undertaken in real earnest. It was in that year that Dr. Murray, the great English philologist, took the business in hand, and work has been pursued under his direction by a large band of paid and voluntary workers ever since. The centre of operations is a building of corrugated iron known as the Scriptorium, in which millions of quotation slips are ranged in pigeon holes, showing the different ways in which a word is used by various writers at different periods during the thousand years and more over which English literature extends. If Dr. Murray lives to complete his self-appointed task he will have accomplished one of the greatest achievements of the nineteenth century.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. ttu&w

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open Write your address carefully.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers, Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private en

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages (one month's cure) for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1082 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Endorsements.

Mortgagee's Notice.

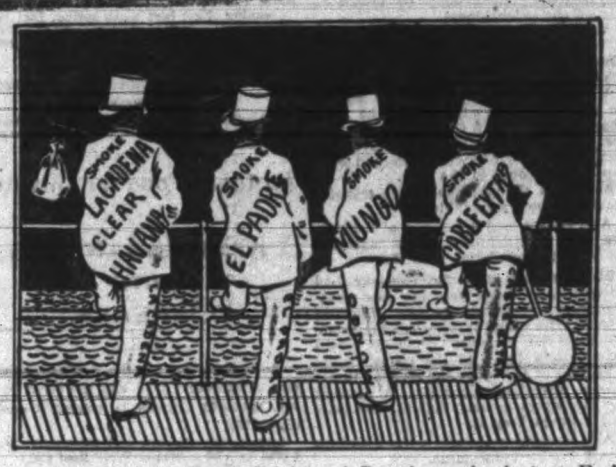
Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

The Men You Know.



☞S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They : are : the : Best : Ever : Offered.

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop, West Union, Iowa.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	Miles from Wellington.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.
SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.					NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	
Ar. 12.35p M	Ar. 4.30p M	VICTORIA			Lv. 8.00a M	Lv. 2.00p M
12.30	4.25	RUSSELLS	4		8.05	2.05
12.18	4.13	COOPER'S MILL	6		8.17	2.17
12.11	4.06	COLWOOD	8		8.24	2.24
12.10	4	COLWOOD SIDING			8.25	2.25
12.10	3.50	SHAWNIGAN LAKE			8.25	2.35
10.47	2.27	COBBLE HILL			6.11	11.10
10.37	2.17	McPHERSON'S			6.01	11.00
10.11	1.51	KOKSILAH			5.38	10.37
9.56	1.36	DUNCANS			5.23	10.22
9.15	1.05	COBBLE HILL			4.45	9.45
8.34	12.24	QUAMICHAN			4.04	9.04
8.25	12.15	GLENORA			3.55	8.55
8.04	12.04	COWICHAN LAKE			3.34	8.34
Lv. 7.40	Lv. 11.00	OYSTER BAY			Ar. 3.00	Ar. 8.00
		DUNCANS				
		NANAIMO				
		WELLINGTON				

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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THE ATHLETIC UNION.

Terms Upon which the Different Clubs Enter the Grounds Project.

THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Classification of Clubs Decided Upon and a Scale Regarded as Equitable Agreed On—If the Clubs Ratify Work Will Begin.

The terms of agreement upon which the leading athletic clubs of the city unite in the general grounds project have been arrived at by the clubs' representatives, after almost daily sessions for a week past. A memorandum of terms has been subscribed to, and as soon as it has been ratified by the clubs concerned the grounds association will go ahead. The agreement reached by the delegates is given below in full:

Memorandum of terms which the Victoria Athletic Grounds Association offer and propose to the hereinafter named clubs, as the conditions under which the grounds of the Association shall be jointly used by such clubs.

1. The clubs which it is proposed shall become parties to this agreement are the following:—(a.)—The Victoria Lacross Club, The Victoria Cricket Club, The Victoria Football Club, (b.) The Victoria Bicycle Club, (c.) The James Bay Athletic Association, The Victoria Association Football Club, and such other clubs as may desire to make use of the privileges of the grounds; and the division into classes as above is for the purpose of convenience in defining the privileges and liabilities of the various clubs.

2. The Association having acquired on lease, with the privilege of purchase, certain lands on Cook Street and Queen's Avenue, Victoria, propose to equip the same as an athletic ground according to plans prepared by George Hargrave, Esq., C. E., and E. Maliandaine, Architect, and to assume the management and cost of maintenance of such grounds.

3. The clubs in class (a) shall for the privileges hereafter secured to them share in the proportions below-mentioned the cost to the Association of maintaining the purpose shall extend from the time of opening grounds during the season (which for this ing the grounds until the 31st March, 1895, and thereafter from April 1st in each year to the ensuing 31st March.)

4. Of the above charge the shares of the clubs shall be in the proportion of seven to be born by the Lacrosse Club, four by the Football Club and three by the Cricket Club, but in the event of the cost of the maintenance during the season 1894-95 exceeding the sum of $2,000, no further sum shall be contributed than by the Lacrosse Club $1,000, by the Football Club $570, and by the Cricket Club $425.

5. In case the expenses of management during such season fall below the sum of $1,400, there shall still be paid by the Lacrosse Club $700, by the Football Club, $400 and by the Cricket Club $300, and the surplus above expenses will be retained by the Association and applied to its objects in the permanent establishment of athletic grounds in the city.

6. The above lower rents shall form the sums to be paid in advance or partially so, as may be agreed between the clubs and the Association, and any other further sum shall be paid as the actual expenses are ascertained and duly vouched. The expenses above referred to are nett expenses after deducting any percentages of gate receipts or other amounts received from clubs belonging to classes (b) and (c), or any other sums in the nature of income received otherwise or from any other source whatever, other than interest carried from investment of stock paid up but unexpended, or other sums to be properly credited to capital account. In case of doubt as to whether any amount should be charged to expense or capital account or credited to ordinary income or capital, the same shall be decided by an accountant agreed upon between the club or clubs interested and the Association.

7. In consideration of the payment of the above rents the Athletic Grounds Association will provide for all or each of the above clubs as the case may be the following accommodation and privileges:—(a.) A regular caretaker whose services shall be at the joint disposal of the clubs using the grounds. (b). Accommodation in the association pavilion for each of the clubs, such accommodation including baths and dressing or club rooms fitted with lockers, etc. The grounds afford accommodation for the simultaneous practice of lacrosse and cricket. (d). For the purpose of deliberating and deciding upon all questions relating to the use of the grounds by the affiliated clubs, the fixing of dates, the occasional renting of the grounds to other clubs. The admission of other clubs into affiliation and other matters affecting the welfare of the various clubs each club shall be entitled to be represented upon the directorate of the Association by one nominee, such nominee to be in addition to the members of the directorate authorized or required by the constitution, and such directorate so augmented shall decide all questions arising in the premises and in cases of dispute, whether the same is between two or more clubs or between the Association or any club or clubs. (e). When the grounds are being used by any club for a match all arrangements for the same shall be made by such club, which shall bear all expenses and be entitled to all receipts. Such privileges shall, however, be subject to any general regulations which may be made by the Association. (f). When the grounds are occupied by a club for a match, that club shall have exclusive control of admissions and the privileges of members of other clubs shall be suspended so far as this rule is relaxed by the club in authority.

8. An adjustment of rents shall be annually made for the next ensuing season upon an equitable basis, consideration being paid to the gate receipts procured by each club and to the membership and general ability to share in the expenses in maintaining the ground, also to the privileges afforded each club. Such adjustment shall be made by the directorate of the association, augmented as is above provided, and each club as well as the association shall furnish a statement of receipts and expenses in such detail as the augmented directorate may require, and all other particulars necessary to arrive at an equitable adjustment.

Re Class "B."

9. The Victoria Bicycle Club (composing Class B) shall in consideration of its performing the conditions hereunder prescribed, be entitled to the following privileges during the season 1894-5: (a) The Caretaker's services shall be shared by the club with the other clubs using the grounds. (b) Suitable accommodation, of a class similar to that provided in class "a", shall be also provided for this club. (c) The club shall be entitled to the use of the bicycle track whenever the grounds are not reserved as provided in clause 7 hereof. (d) The club shall be entitled to a representative on the directorate provided for in clause 7 (d) hereof.

The provisions of clauses 7 (e), clause 7 (f), and subject to clause 10 hereof, shall apply to any meet held on the grounds and the club.

10. In consideration of the privileges above granted them, the Bicycle Club undertakes to hold on the grounds of the association during the year 1894 a bicycle meet, at which meet there shall be a charge for admission to be agreed upon with the association, and of the gross gate and grand stand receipts thereat 75 per cent shall belong to the association. The association shall be entitled to check the receipts in such manner as is mutually agreed upon and all other details for ensuring a due apportionment of the receipts and for securing the success of the meet, shall be arranged between the association and th club.

11. An adjustment of the terms upon which the above privileges shall be enjoyed in ensuing years, shall be made in the same manner and on the same principles as is provided for other clubs in clause 8 hereof.

Class "C."

12. The association will afford the clubs composing Class "C" every facility for using the grounds on such occasions as may be desired and as shall not conflict with clubs in the other classes, and when so using the same the provisions of clause 7 (f) shall apply to any such club. The sum charged for the above privileges or the percentage of receipts exacted will be such as is actually agreed upon and as will afford a fair reimbursement to the clubs bearing the expenses of the association, at the same be such as to encourage the clubs of this class to avail themselves of the grounds and to promote the cause of athletics in general.

General.

13. This offer and proposal will be carried out by the association upon receiving the [illegible] the clubs composing Class A, subject always to the ratification by the shareholders of the association, the provisional trustees however personally agreeing and undertaking to recommend the same to the shareholders and to use their best endeavours to secure its ratification.

Some Dangers of Self-Drugging.

That extremely useful committee of the British Medical Association, the Therapeutic Committee, has just issued its special report of an inquiry instituted to bring out and define the dangers said to be associated with certain drugs largely used by the members of the public in their own initiative. The chief of these drugs is antipyrin, one of the favorite remedies of the modern victims of neuralgia. The investigation has formally established the fact that in medical hands antipyrin is often an excellent remedy for neuralgic pains; but it has also proved definitely that the following results have sometimes ensued upon the use of the drug, even in skilled hands, and that therefore those non-medical persons who use it on their own responsibility incur risks and dangers of an exceedingly serious kind. The dangerous symptoms noted after the administration of ordinary doses have been, among others, "alarming depression, excessive sweating and partial collapse, vasomotor pains and lividity, a condition of mania, dizziness and loss of power in the legs, alarming faintness, loss of speech, lasting 24 hours, cardiac weakness and irregularity, cyanosis, dyspnoea, with much nervous excitement, collapse and death." This is a considerable list of dangerous results from the use of one single drug, but it is by no means exhaustive. Those who have been in the habit of taking antipyrin without submitting themselves to the watchful care of the skilled medical attendant should certainly now hold their hands. Even medical men, after the publication of this report, will feel that the drug is an edged tool of a decidedly dangerous character, and must be employed with a caution hitherto considered unnecessary.—Hospital.

Tramps at a Premium

The Camden county jail is being rapidly filled with vagrants, and the cost to the taxpayers promises to be something enormous before the summer season, says the Philadelphia Press. Nearly one hundred tramps have been committed by three magistrates from Stockton county alone since the first of the year, and there is said to be strong rivalry among justices of the peace in that section to secure that class of business, as it proves quite profitable to the officials. The justices of the peace get 25 cents for every vagrant sent to jail and the constables 50 cents. The fee of the county clerk amounts to 58 cents a head, and then it costs the county $2.50 a week each to board them.

Frequently the tramps are sent to jail from Stockton township by the wagon load, and the constables and justices of the peace are now offering inducements to the nomads to appear before them and be committed. As a bait to the vagrants Justices Ristine and Plum have lately been offering the tramps a cup of coffee and a sandwich each before sending them to jail; but Justice Miles, a rival official, has captured the larger number of persons by furnishing a plug of tobacco to each man. This offer is more attractive than the first one, because the vagrants know they will get a square meal in jail, and they want the tobacco to smoke while they are serving their time.

The record at the jail shows that since the first of the year Justice Miles has committed fifty-five tramps, while Justices Ristine and Plum have been able to capture but thirty.

The late Professor Tyndall was dogmatic, and as ready, in the most friendly way, to teach Mr. Gladstone politics as to instruct Mr. Chamberlain in business matters. It has been unfairly said of him that he never had any doubt about anything, from home rule to spontaneous generation. So far as his rather small means allowed, he never let a case of distress go unrelieved; but he had a horror of appearing in subscription lists, and he accompanied every gift with the anxious message, "Don't say who it is."

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Grand Rally of Reformers at Nanaimo Last Night.

PROTECTION ON DISSECTING TABLE

Stirring Speeches by Men of Thought—The Utter Folly of Protective Tariff—The Curse of Canada's Working People.

Nanaimo, Feb. 16.—The smoking concert given by the Liberals in Co-Operative Hall last night was a brilliant success. The attendance far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Letters of regret and inability to be present were read from Dr. Milne, M.P.P., W. Templeman, T. Keith, M.P.P., Ex-Mayor John Hilbert.

W. Marchant, being called upon, said he was glad the Liberal association in Victoria was flourishing satisfactorily. He eulogised Senator McInnes for his work for the new association. He paid T. R. McInnes a compliment and trusted he would carry on the good work of his father. He then dealt with the free trade policy he spoke of at the last meeting. Already good had resulted in Winnipeg from such a policy. He told his hearers that the Times ("a good paper and I hope you will all take it") published a very good report from the Winnipeg board of trade, which he urged them to read. The visit of the two cabinet ministers and their decisions he ridiculed unmercifully. He criticized the tariff policy as explained by the two visitors, quoted the statements made by Mr. Angers and showed their absurdity, and referred to the statement made by A. Haslam, M. P., that protection keeps up wages. If protection keeps up wages why has it not done so in Nanaimo? He admitted that neither protection nor free trade kept up the wages. The wages paid in British Columbia were higher than in any other part of the Dominion. He asked how it was that England paid higher wages than any other European country, even those side by side with her. Free trade made trade, therefore more labor, consequently better wages. He denied that free trade took money out of the country. His remarks on the tariff on imports were repeatedly applauded. He dwelt humorously on the exchange of commodities and division of labor. He pointed out the situation of the United States under a protection tariff. Protection, he claimed, was an immoral policy and caused much smuggling among the different nations. In conclusion he urged them to use every effort to take a stand in the coming general election, against keeping on the fetters, which now bound them.

Senator McInnes excused himself from delivering a lengthy address, as it was only after sending a letter of regret at inability to be present that he received two urgent letters and strained a point. Another reason for not speaking on politics was because the audience had already listened to Mr. Marchant, and he was pleased to say Mr. Marchant was the political orator of British Columbia. (Applause). Senator McInnes referred to the efforts he had made in the past with regard to free trade, and he was glad to see they were at last bearing fruit. If any city ought to fight against the protective tariff that city was Nanaimo. (Applause). He spoke of the action of the Tory government in regard to the land question and the preemptors' rights, and the result of Patterson's hard task in endeavoring to obtain his rights. He succeeded in pledging Hon. Mr. Laurier, the coming premier, to give by legislation the squatter a right to all minerals up to a certain date. The political battle would shortly take place and "in time of peace prepare for war." He believed when the Dominion Government next met they would do something to revise the tariff, and then they would spring the election on them. He spoke of New Westminster and Vancouver and he believed they would return Liberal members at the next election. He believed Tory Victoria will give a good account of itself at the next election. They were gaining ground steadily, as could be seen by the votes obtained by Mr. Marchant and W. Templeman at the last general election, and he believed they would return one if not two Liberal members at the coming election. The list they went to the country on at the last election was three years old, and he was afraid it would occur again (cries of shame). He urged the club to select a candidate at an early date and notify him at once. He went on to tell of the manner in which many of the Conservatives were kept in the traces by promises of lucrative positions, but in spite of that many revolted. These organizations must result in good and he advised them strongly to go in for that party which had taken free trade as its cardinal policy. (Applause). Those who claimed Canada could not exist if allowed free trade with the United States most greatly insult every Canadian. (Hear, hear). He pointed to the progress made by the great manufacturing centres in England and Scotland when they threw off the fetters, and the same would result to Canada if she swept away the wall between her and the big republic. Nanaimo with her 5,000 population would increase to about 50,000 in ten years under a free trade policy. (Applause). He showed where the cotton manufactures were deliberately stealing under the 35 per cent. duties. The senator was loudly applauded.

The election of an executive committee then took place.

R. Smith hoped the Miners' Association would join hands with the Liberals and together work to accomplish their ends. Practically they were joined in their common demands, and he felt confident the meeting to-night had drawn them closer together. He mentioned the Labor Bureau bill and while he thought it a good bill he feared it would be withdrawn. He referred to the condition of the working men and the only solution to the workers was for them to band themselves together and demand what they most earnestly needed. The cause of all the difficulties was protective tariff. (Applause). He admitted he had not the knowledge of Canadian politics some had, but as far as he could see, the loyal subjects of Canada did not belong to the protective class, as he had been led to believe before he came to this country. He dealt with the disastrous effects of the protective tariff on the working classes and urged all present to do their utmost to throw off the yoke they were now burdened with and it seemed to him that the Conservatives of Canada were political tricksters, and his observations of the Provincial Government confirmed in this belief and they were continually engaged in trickery to remain in power.

W. Hunter, B. A., spoke on the tariff question, and said he could not see how any intelligent Conservative could claim that a country exporting goods into another country which put a tariff on the goods imported, paid the duty. He said the reason why so many Canadians went to the United States was because they had less competition there than they had at home and in consequence they got on better. He commended the previous speakers for their eloquent addresses. He was a staunch opponent of a protective tariff. A few remarks by the chairman and three cheers for Hon. W. Laurier brought the meeting to a close.

Law Intelligence.

In the supreme court chambers this morning Mr. Justice Walkem disposed of the following applications:—

Foot v. Mason.—Walls, for the plaintiffs, applied for leave to file a reply to the counter claim notwithstanding the time had expired. White (Eberts & Taylor), for the defendant. Nicholls, and the defendant Mason in person contra. Order made allowing one week further.

Re Lobster.—Robertson, for the petitioner, James Lobster, obtained an order under the quieting titles act that a declaration of title do issue to the petitioner upon advertisement.

The trial of Beer Bros. v. Collister was further adjourned to-day until Tuesday next.

When Robert Gray's case was called in the speedy trials court this morning A. G. Smith, D. A. G., asked for an adjournment, which was granted for two weeks on account of Chief Sheppard's illness and absence of crown witnesses.

Brief Locals.

—The wires to the west coast are down.

—The Premier left Vancouver at 1:45 to-day. She connected with the Pacific express.

—Two Chinese have been summoned for violation of the market by-law. The cases will be heard in the police court Saturday morning.

—Fred. Baade, the decrepit old man living on the Leech river, was brought into town to-day by Constable Hutchison and taken to the Jubilee Hospital.

Australian Mutton.

Ask your grocer for 7 lb. tin of the Grazier brand at 75c.

A Prisoner in Mexico.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 16.—Secretary Gresham has received a telegram from Minister Gray, Mexico City, stating that A. M. Pullman of San Diego, Cal., is imprisoned at Ensenada, and would be released on bail. It has been reported to the state department that Pullman was going to be detained a prisoner without trial, and that bail was refused. He is charged with kidnapping an American named Whitman, from Mexican soil. Whitman confessed to Pullman that he had robbed Wells, Fargo & Co., of $4,000, and Pullman declares he merely persuaded him to return to the United States and surrender.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—H Jenkins, A D Young, J Pierson, H Abbott, Jas Cunningham, A H McNeill, Mrs J E Armstrong, F McConnell, J Lee, J P Geddes, Capt Robertson, R B Kelly, H Belyea, G F Brophy, Mrs Carmichael, A H Bertram, D Oppenheimer, T Dunn, W H Keary, J E Armstrong, J McQuillan.

Per City of Kingston fro mthe Sound—W Lawson, J Wright, Mrs D Lister, F W Wald, Miss Rufworth, W J Macaulay and wife, Mrs Kessells, J Lindett, L Reiss, Miss Smith, Mis Ker, C Wessells T G Mitchell, W G Moher, G Beckingham, L Lawrence, R Whiting, A T Web, B Fillman, J Nicholson, J Wright, Miss E Conjon, A Stewart, A Telepond, W J Cusack.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Cleghhue Bros, Cates & McD, Fell & Co, R McDonald, W Beach, Dom Ex Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Brackman & Ker, J Wright, N Shaf. . . Bank of B C, J W Pequegnat, Weiler Bros, Lenz & Leiser, G Elliott, J T Morgan, Honolulu, S Leiser & Co, D H Ross & Co, T H Davies & Co, Honolulu, Jones & Co, Hobart, Australia, McDonald & Carduo Brisbane, Australia, J Barre, Johnson & Co, Sidney, Australia, C F Tarup, Honolulu, M J Mayer, S Leiser.

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be endorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood purifiers. Try it this month.

FLOUR

WHEAT,
HAY,
MILL
FEED,
Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
25 Government St., VICTORIA

PERSONAL.

W. J. Cusack is again in the city.

Capt. Grant of Coquitlam is at the Driard.

H. Abbott of the C. P. R. is at the Driard.

D. Oppenheimer of Vancouver is at the Driard.

Capt. Lloyd, of Port Townsend, is at the Oriental.

J. S. Latimer of the U. S. customs is at the Oriental.

James Cuningham of New Westminster is in the city.

Capt. O. Hastings is doing very well in Jubilee Hospital.

George Beckingham came up from the Sound this morning.

Robert Irving has been confined to his home for a few days.

L. B. Hastings returned home to Port Townsend this morning.

W. J. Macaulay and wife returned from the Sound this forenoon.

Government agent Smith returned home to Alberni on the Maude last night.

Harry Bradley leaves for the east in a few days. He has almost entirely recovered from his serious accident of last year.

A. H. Whiting, of New York, representing the American Press Association, leaves to-night for Honolulu, to join the army of American newspaper men now there.

Don't Miss

The clearance sale to-morrow at Lansdowne house.

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes,

For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing out a few lines at Reduced Prices.

OLD PRICE	NEW PRICE.
$3.00	$2.00
3.75	2.50
3.75	3.00
4.50	3.50

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY

Through Tickets to and from all European Points

SAILINGS

From New York to Southampton.

American Line	Paris	Feb. 21
"	Berlin	Feb. 28
"	New York	Mch 7
"	Chester	Mch 10
"	Berlin	Mch 21
"	New York	Mch 28

From New York to Liverpool.

Cunard Line	Servia	Feb. 17
"	Etruria	Feb. 24
"	Aurania	Mch 3
"	Campania	Mch 10
"	Umbria	Mch 17
"	Lucania	Mch 24
White Star Line	Majestic	Feb. 21
"	Germanic	Feb 28
"	Teutonic	Mch 7

From Boston to Liverpool.

Beaver Line	Lake Ontario	Feb 14
"	Lake Superior	Feb 28

From Halifax to Liverpool.

Allan Line	Laurentian	Feb 17
"	Numidian	Mch 3
"	Mongolian	Mch 17
"	Laurentian	Mch 31
"	Parisian	Apr 14
"	Numidian	Apr 28
Dominion Line	Oregon	Feb 24
"	Labrador	Mch 10
"	Vancouver	Mch 24
"	Oregon	Apr 7
"	Labrador	Apr 21

From Baltimore.

North Ger. Lloyd	Weimar	Feb 24
"	Dresden	Mch 3
"	Munchen	Mch 14

From New York to Bremen.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

North Ger. Lloyd	Lahn	Feb. 20
"	Aller	Feb 27
"	Ems	Mch 3
"	Saale	Mch 6
"	Elbe	Mch 10

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth.
Second cabin, $30.00 to $40.00.
Steerage, $23.00 to $25.00.
Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10.00 on each fare.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.
For sailings list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,
Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store
Entrance Yates Street.

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000.00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $236,346.28 and upon improvements $41,286.66,

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The 37th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad Street, (opposite View,) on Friday, the 16th February, 1894, at 8 p.m.
See that your shares are in good standing.
By order,
A. St. G. FLINT,
Secretary.
Shares can be had on application to the Secretary, at his office, 18 Broad Street, (opposite Driard). feb13-4t

Br. Bk. Thermopylæ.

Neither Capt. Winchester nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.
fe13-3t-eod HALL, ROSS & CO.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Greater Reductions Than Ever.....

We have finished stock-taking, and find several thousand dollars too much stock, which must be sold at once. In order to ensure a quick sale we will offer all

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, JACKETS, CAPES, FURS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS, ETC.,

At greater reductions than ever. This is a chance to secure genuine bargains. An inspection invited.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

NEW GOODS
.....AT.....
WEILER BROS.

COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

Notice to Builders.

PHILLIPS SANITARY HEATER offers special inducements to parties intending building. Its heating and ventilating propensities are considered A1. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and to last for ten years. All fuel is utilized, thereby reducing your consumption to one half, which is an important point these hard times. Parties living out of town can have agent visit them with all necessary information, working model, etc., by dropping a line to GEO. PHILLIPS, 84 Douglas Street.
N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yatess treet during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

DOMINION CREAMERY
THE
Best in Canada.
ARRIVED
AND
Now on Sale
AT
Erskine, Wall & Co.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasse which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon Street, Victoria.
Families and single gentlemen who desire first class accommodation for the winter will do well to call at the Douglas House and get prices.
Special rates will be given to permanent guests.
MRS. J. ECKERSLEY.

SMOKE
T and B
20 CENTS A PLUG.
MORRIS',
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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM